

BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICT.

REPORT

TO THE RURAL AND URBAN AUTHORITIES

OF THE

COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICT OF

BERKSHIRE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1901,

BY

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BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICT.

THE recent census having been taken on April 1st, 1901, and a preliminary report thereon issued by the Registrar General, giving the number of inhabited houses and the enumerated population for every rural and urban sanitary district throughout the country, I take this opportunity of putting in a tabular form the corresponding figures for each census since that of 1871 inclusive for each of the sanitary areas included in the Berkshire Combined District, so as to shew at a glance the changes that have taken place.

In the accompanying table it will be observed that, in the returns of the census of 1891, several areas are represented as separate rural sanitary districts which formerly had been united and known by the names of their respective Unions. The division was made in consequence of the requirements of the District Councils Act of 1894, which came into force in 1895, and in order to facilitate comparisons between the censuses of 1891 and 1901, the Registrar General, in the report lately issued, has given the figures for the respective districts at the earlier date although the districts were not constituted until 1895.

I should however draw attention to the fact that since 1871 changes carried out in the boundaries of certain districts have necessarily had a corresponding effect on their populations;

Name of District.	No. of Inhabited Houses.			Public† Institu- tions in District.	Enumerated Population.		
	1871.	1881.	1891.		1871.	1881.	1891.
Newbury Rural	2,860	2,516	2,405	2,347	...	...
Newbury Urban *	1,688	2,176	2,385	2,580	W. H.	...
Hungerford Rural	1,990	1,974	W.	...
Ramsbury Rural	4,232	4,054	1,877	1,744	...	...
Abingdon Rural	2,027	1,945	...	...
Culham Rural	3,205	2,884	588	570	...	...
Abingdon Urban	1,243	1,455	1,384	1,440	W. H.	...
Wallingford Rural	1,287	1,270	As.	...
Crowmarsh Rural	2,565	2,467	1,185	1,133	...	...
Wallingford Urban	567	560	605	624	W. H.	...
Bradfield Rural	3,100	3,321	W.	...
Goring Rural	3,362	3,608	556	629	...	...
Cookham Rural	1,806	1,848	2,061	2,373	...	...
Maidenhead Urban	1,168	1,549	2,071	2,763	W. H.	...
Easthampstead Rural	1,840	2,255	2,579	2,929	W. As.	...
Windsor Rural	2,398	2,807	W. H.(2)	...
Egham Rural	2,930	3,675	1,979	2,335	As.	...
The Combined District ...	27,466	29,047	30,477	31,784	...	...	...
					132,320	139,998	146,682
							151,284

* I have been desired by the Town Clerk of Newbury to state that the Town Council of the Borough are not prepared to accept the figures of the late census return as correct.

† W., Workhouse; H., Hospital; As., Lunatic Asylum.

thus, in Abingdon Rural District the transfer of part of the Hinkseys in 1875 and of Littlemore in 1879 to other Authorities (in Oxfordshire) accounted for a decrease of some 2,000 persons in it at the next census; and again in 1890 an extension of the borough of Abingdon into the surrounding rural area occasioned a further reduction of nearly a thousand.

Similar extensions of the municipal boroughs of Newbury in 1880 and of Reading in 1888 brought about corresponding changes in the numbers living in the rural districts of Newbury and of Bradfield respectively. I have also to observe that the Registrar General states that the report now issued is not based on a final examination of the returns "as tabulated under our own control, but on the summaries furnished for the purpose by the Superintendent Registrars and Registrars who are severally responsible for the enumeration of the people in their respective areas."

It will however be seen that, as regards the rural districts which lie to the west of the Bradfield Union, there has been, ever since the census of 1871, a real and continuous decrease both in the number of occupied houses and of the enumerated populations, even in districts whose boundaries have remained unchanged. Thus in Hungerford Union, which comprises Hungerford and Ramsbury Sanitary Districts, the decline has amounted to 514 houses and 3,784 persons (the fall being much the greatest in the last named), and in Wallingford and Crowmarsh districts it was 162 houses and 699 persons.

In the rural districts of Newbury and of Abingdon and Culham the reductions, including those caused by the alterations

of area already referred to, were 513 houses and 2,942 persons and 690 houses and 4,971 persons respectively.

In the borough of Newbury, and also in both the rural and the urban districts in the eastern part of the county, there has been on the other hand an increase of the population, in some cases of large amount, in consequence probably of their residential advantages and their proximity to the metropolis and facilities of access.

The actual changes that have taken place between 1871 and 1901 are shewn below :—

District	Decrease of population.	District	Increase of population.
Newbury Rural ...	2,942	Newbury Urban ...	3,358
Hungerford & Ramsbury } Rural	3,784	Abingdon Urban ...	681
Abingdon and Culham } Rural	4,971	Bradfield and Goring } Rural	2,277
Wallingford & Crowmarsh } Rural	699	Cookham Rural ...	1,874
Wallingford Urban .	164	M Maidenhead Urban...	6,807
	<u>12,560</u>	Easthampstead Rural	5,131
		Windsor and Egham } Rural	11,391
			<u>31,519</u>

Nett increase of population in the }
Combined District, 1871-1901 } 18,959

During this period there has been a slight decrease in the average density of the population per house, which has fallen from 4'93 to 4'75, and it is of interest to note as bearing on

this fact, that in the three successive decennial periods, and especially in the last, the increase in the number of occupied houses has been proportionately greater than that of the population; thus, in the whole combined district the numbers were as follows :—

		Nett Increase of occupied houses.		Nett Increase of population.
1871-81	...	1,521	...	7,673
1881-91	..	1,490	...	6,614
1891-1901	...	2,307	...	4,672

and as Building Bye Laws for new houses are in force in each sanitary district and in all but two over their entire area, there is a real improvement in the character of most of the new cottages built for the labouring classes.

During the past year the only new sewerage works carried out were those for the village of Donnington in the Newbury Rural District, in accordance with the plans prepared by Mr. S. J. L. Vincent, the Surveyor of the Borough, who has also successfully completed the conversion of the precipitation tanks at Thatcham hitherto in use for the town sewage into tanks for its bacterial treatment, as has also been done at Maidenhead by Mr. J. H. Barford, sanitary inspector. A Local Government Board inquiry was held at Hungerford with reference to the scheme proposed by Mr. Cuss for the sewerage of the town, but it did not receive the sanction of the Board; and in the Windsor rural district the question of the sewerage of Clewer, as also of Ascot, Sunninghill and Sunningdale is still unsettled.

As regards public water supplies, the mains of the Frimley Company have now been carried into the parish of Sandhurst in the Easthampstead district, and services from them have already been laid on to a considerable number of houses there and at Crowthorn; as also in other parts of the district from those of the Wokingham and the South-West Suburban Company, amounting in all to seventy-five. Fifty-one houses in the Bradfield district have taken new supplies from the Tilehurst Company, and twenty at Goring from the local company in the village, while in the Windsor district forty services have been laid on, chiefly at Ascot, Sunninghill and Sunningdale, from the South-West Suburban Company's mains; the total number of houses in the district provided with new supplies during the year, either from new wells or from the public mains, being 248, and analyses were made of sixty-eight samples, taken for the most part from suspected wells—135 of which were cleansed and improved or closed.

COW-HOUSES AND MILK-SHOPS.—Three hundred and seventy-three were inspected and for the most part found in a fairly satisfactory condition as to cleanliness, water supply and drainage, few having any positive nuisances existing on them, although a large proportion of the cow-houses are below a really satisfactory standard as to their structural arrangements, lighting and ventilation, but for the most part the cattle are kept out of doors throughout the summer months, being only brought into the sheds for milking; and as regards the sanitary arrangements and cleanliness of the dairies and milk-shops little fault can be found.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.—The Abingdon Hospital belonging to the conjoined rural and urban district has been in use throughout the year, twenty cases having been treated there (see Table III. for each district), and thirteen cases from Newbury rural and urban districts were treated in the hospital at Wash Common, which has been considerably enlarged and improved in accordance with the plans of the Borough Surveyor, Mr. Vincent. At Wallingford, the difficulties which had arisen as to the selection of a suitable site had not been removed up to the close of the year, although it is hoped that they will be shortly.

The Rural District Councils of Egham and Windsor have, in conjunction with the Town Council of Windsor, come to an agreement to erect a hospital for their joint use, and a site has been secured, with the sanction of the Crown, on Crown land at Peter's Hill, Old Windsor.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The Local Government Board having issued a new series of forms for the use of Medical Officers of Health in compiling the Tables of Statistics for their Annual Reports, it may be a matter of convenience if I mention here that I have arranged the three Tables referring to each district included in the Combined Sanitary District on a single sheet, which is placed at the end of the report to which it refers so as to facilitate reference thereto, and at the end of this introductory matter there will be found a similar Table containing the corresponding totals for the Combined District as a whole, as also four tables, viz.: "A," which shows the number of registered births and of "nett" deaths in each sanitary district

during the year, with their respective rates, and the death rates for the past seven years. "B" contains the death rates for each of the principal infectious and zymotic diseases, consumption, cancer, and some others in each district, with the "mean rates" for the Combination as a whole. "C" gives a summary of the chief statistics of each year for the entire Combined District since its formation in 1874 to the present time. "D" contains the record of the year's work of the sanitary inspector of each district.

It will be seen on reference to Table C that there is an increase of 122 in the number of births registered in the Combined District during the year as compared with those of 1900, the respective numbers being 3,572 and 3,450; but as compared with those of the years from 1874 to 1887 there is a very noticeable decrease, although the population of the Combined District has increased by nearly 19,000 to the present time. Various causes may have contributed to the result, but it seems likely that in the main it is due to the exodus of so many of the younger adults from the rural districts and their migration into the great towns in the hope—often a vain one—of bettering their condition.

The number of deaths for the past year is with one exception (1896) the lowest recorded since the Combined District was formed, amounting only to 2,036, as is the mortality from the principal infectious and zymotic diseases, which, including fifty from infantile diarrhoea did not exceed 128 in all, and as regards those notifiable under the Notification Act, the ratios

of notifications received per 1,000 of the population, and the percentages of deaths to notifications were as follows for the most important complaints:—

	Notifications secured.	Rate per 1,000 of population.	No. of deaths.	Percentage of deaths to attack.
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup } ...	142	0.95	20	14.1
Scarlet Fever	340	1.81	9	2.6
Enteric and Contd. Fever (excluding cases in Cty. Asy.) of non-residents }	41	0.27	6	14.4

Influenza was little more than one-sixth as fatal as it was in the preceding year, and the deaths (twenty-two) were fewer than they have been since the complaint reappeared as a fatal one in 1890.

The mortality from phthisis (pulmonary consumption) was also the lowest yet recorded—it amounted to 115—and its gradual decrease in fatality since 1874 may be seen in Table C, the deaths last year being considerably less than half the number that they then were.

On the other hand cancerous affections, which have since 1883 been increasingly fatal year by year, accounted in 1901 for 144 deaths, or nearly the same number as in the preceding year. To what extent this represents an actual increase in the incidence of malignant diseases, or is due to greater accuracy in their determination, is a question to which a definite answer can hardly be given at present, but there can be little doubt

that in former years many deaths were certified as resulting from ill-defined causes which would now be more correctly referred to one or other of the forms of cancer.

Pulmonary inflammations were also less fatal in 1901 than they were in the previous year, the decrease being from 366 to 281, but even with this reduction they account for more than a seventh of the total mortality, the mean rate for the entire Combined District being 1·87 per 1,000 of the population, and the deaths resulting from them considerably outnumber the aggregate fatality of consumption and the whole of the infectious and zymotic complaints put together—see Table B.

The developmental diseases of infancy and early childhood (under five years) have for several years past decreased considerably in fatality. In 1891 they amounted to 244, though this is an increase of twenty-one on the return for the preceding year, and the rate was equal to 1·62 per 1,000 of the population, but those occurring within the first year of life from all causes—350 in number—represent the comparatively low ratio of ninety-eight deaths per 1,000 registered births.

Four deaths only were certified as due to puerperal fever and twenty-two to other diseases and accidents of child-birth, and the ratio per 1,000 births is 0·6. In twenty-eight instances death resulted from chronic alcoholism or the liver disease (cirrhosis), which is its so frequent result. This amounts to a death rate of 0·2 per 1,000 of the population.

The average death rates per thousand of the population of the Combined District for the undermentioned zymotic and other important diseases were as follows :—

Measles	...	0·14	Diarrhœa	...	...	0·33
Scarlet Fever	...	0·06	Phthisis	...	...	0·77
Whooping Cough		0·15	Cancer	...	...	0·96
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup	...	0·15	Pulmonary Inflam- mation	...	...	1·87
Enteric and Con- tinued Fever	...	0·04	Developmental Diseases under five years			1·63
Influenza	...	...				0·15

ERRATA IN TABLES.

BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICT.

TABLE I.

Year 1901, for 2,179 Deaths at all ages, read 2,119
„ „ 14·5 Death rate ... read 14·1

TABLE III.

Diphtheria	...	At all ages	...	...	for 140 read 141
Erysipelas	...	Cases removed to Hospital	for	...	read 1
Scarlet Fever	...	At all ages	...	...	for 337 read 340
„	„	...	Cases removed to Hospital	for	11 read 12
Enteric Fever	...	„	„	„	for 2 read 4
Continued Fever	At all ages	...	...	for	4 read 3
„	„	Age 25 to 65	...	...	for 3 read 2
Puerperal Fever	At all ages	...	...	for	7 read 8
„	„	Age 25 to 65	...	...	for 5 read 6
Total	...	At all ages	...	...	for 617 read 621
„	...	Age 25 to 65, Continued Fever, for	3	read	2
„	...	„ „ Puerperal Fever, for	5	read	6
„	...	Removed to Hospital	...	for 34	read 38

BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICT ...	PAGE 3

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1901 and Previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1891	145,037	3,898	26.9	444	114	2,589	17.8	301	176	113	2,522	17.4
1892	145,517	3,840	26.4	399	104	2,497	17.2	313	175	110	2,431	16.7
1893	145,984	3,997	27.4	370	94	2,162	14.8	300	182	107	2,087	14.3
1894	146,447	3,694	25.2	363	98	2,161	14.7	284	175	140	2,095	14.3
1895	146,914	3,892	26.5	407	105	2,225	15.1	304	204	134	2,155	14.7
1896	147,383	3,802	25.8	362	95	1,925	13.1	250	164	111	1,872	12.7
1897	147,829	3,771	25.5	395	105	2,096	14.2	253	195	118	2,019	13.7
1898	148,356	3,706	25.0	412	111	2,241	15.1	333	220	134	2,153	14.5
1899	148,814	3,605	24.2	413	115	2,278	15.3	338	227	147	2,197	14.8
1900	149,382	3,450	23.1	350	101	2,329	15.6	368	247	162	2,243	15.0
Averages for years 1891-1900	147,166	3,765	25.6	391	104	2,250	15.3	304	196	128	2,177	14.8
1901	149,860	3,572	23.8	349	98	2,179	14.5	344	228	146	2,036	13.6

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

At Census of 1901: Area of District in acres (exclusive of Area covered by water) 380,367; Total population at all ages, 151,284; Number of inhabited houses, 31,784; Average number of persons per house, 4.75.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1901.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.								NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.		
Small-pox	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	140	...	23	92	10	14	...	21	
Membranous croup ...	I	...	...	I	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	76	...	I	...	I	62	12	...	
Scarlet fever	337	3	59	193	55	11	...	11	
Typhus fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	51	...	...	9	17	25	...	2
Relapsing fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever	4	...	...	I	...	3	...	...
Puerperal fever	7	...	...	...	2	5	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	617	3	83	296	85	121	12	34	

Isolation Hospitals provided in Newbury, Abingdon, and Culham Rural Districts, and in Newbury, Abingdon, and Maidenhead Urban Districts.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1901.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.								DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7A	7B	8	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	20	1	16	2	1	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	9	1	2	4	2	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	23	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and mem- branous croup ...	20	1	5	13	1	...	...	...	6
Croup ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Enteric ...	5	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	6
{ Other continued...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Epidemic influenza ...	22	1	4	...	1	2	4	10	2
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	50	30	11	1	...	...	3	5	5
Enteritis ...	14	11	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Puerperal fever ...	4	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ...	10	...	...	2	1	1	3	3	...
Acute rheumatism ...	11	...	...	2	3	2	4	...	2
Phthisis ...	115	3	2	5	21	51	27	6	27
Other tubercular diseases .	39	2	2	14	6	8	4	3	8
Cancer, malignant disease	144	...	...	1	...	10	61	72	25
Bronchitis ...	166	39	6	4	1	4	27	85	15
Pneumonia ...	110	14	16	2	1	15	27	35	21
Pleurisy ...	5	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1
Other diseases of Respi- ratory organs ...	20	3	4	2	...	...	4	7	2
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver ...	28	...	...	...	...	7	14	7	...
Venereal diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Premature birth ...	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diseases and accidents { parturition ...	18	...	...	...	2	15	1	...	1
Heart diseases ...	247	...	2	7	6	23	68	141	41
Other diseases of circu- lating system ...	21	...	...	1	1	3	4	12	2
Accidents ...	62	4	7	8	13	8	18	4	11
Suicides ...	15	...	...	...	1	4	8	2	1
Apoplexy and cerebral hemorrhage ...	138	...	...	...	...	3	35	100	50
Other diseases of brain and nervous system	57	...	3	6	3	5	7	33	15
Diseases of digestive system ...	53	5	3	4	8	7	11	15	4
Hepatic diseases ...	18	...	1	1	...	3	6	7	4
Renal diseases ...	80	1	1	2	2	6	40	28	7
Rheumatism, gout, and rheumatoid arthritis	13	...	...	...	...	2	6	5	2
Developmental diseases under 5 years of age	191	158	33	...	...	...	...	...	4
Old age and decay ...	180	...	...	...	...	...	2	178	72
All other causes ...	69	10	4	2	3	8	22	20	10
		M. F.							
		1047	989						
All causes ...	2,036	350	126	84	82	192	412	780	348

TABLE "A."

BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICT. 1901.

Vital Statistics for 1901, and Death Rates "All Causes" 1895 to 1901 inclusive.

‡ In the columns marked thus (‡) the deaths in Hospitals, in the Public Lunatic Asylums, and in Union Houses are distributed in the respective Districts according to previous residence ; those of persons not belonging to any of them being altogether excluded from calculation.

NAMES OF SANITARY DISTRICTS.	Corrected Popula- tion of Sanitary Districts estimated to middle of 1901. ‡	Births Registered 1901.	Corrected Deaths, 1901. ‡	1901.		Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 living.						
				Birth Rate per 1,000 living.	Corrected Death Rate p. 1,000 living.	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	Averages for seven years 1895 to 1901 inclusive.
NEWBURY RURAL	10,110	244	151	24·1	14·9	15·6	14·7	15·0	15·3	15·3	18·2	15·6
NEWBURY URBAN	10,948	235	179	21·5	16·3	17·2	16·0	15·8	13·9	12·5	15·9	15·7
HUNGERFORD RURAL	8,404	252	125	30·0	15·0	15·4	17·3	14·4	18·0	12·7	15·6	15·4
RAMSBURY RURAL	7,203	185	113	26·0	15·9	14·8	15·2	18·2	13·0	10·8	12·1	14·8
ABINGDON RURAL	8,421	203	110	24·1	13·1	16·3	15·7	15·2	13·2	13·2	15·9	14·7
CULHAM RURAL	2,436	50	44	20·5	18·1	17·0	16·9	16·7	15·3	15·6	18·4	16·9
ABINGDON URBAN	6,382	158	88	24·8	13·7	18·3	17·7	15·9	13·1	14·2	18·2	15·9
WALLINGFORD RURAL	5,804	161	64	27·7	11·0	11·8	12·9	14·4	11·8	14·0	13·3	12·8
CROWMARSH RURAL	4,824	122	82	25·3	17·0	14·0	17·1	16·0	15·3	16·9	19·7	16·6
WALLINGFORD URBAN	2,675	70	40	26·2	14·9	21·9	10·3	16·5	13·4	13·0	15·4	15·1
BRADFIELD RURAL	15,243	336	208	21·9	13·6	14·8	14·3	13·4	12·7	12·2	13·7	13·5
GORING RURAL	2,890	68	42	23·5	14·5	10·4	14·9	12·8	9·4	13·2	11·1	12·4
COOKHAM RURAL	10,692	265	156	24·8	14·6	16·3	13·9	12·3	12·0	12·8	15·1	13·9
MAIDENHEAD URBAN	12,940	336	165	26·0	12·7	14·5	16·0	14·3	13·2	14·4	12·7	14·0
EASTHAMSTEAD RURAL. ...	15,094	323	152	21·4	10·1	14·6	12·9	13·7	12·1	11·2	12·5	12·4
WINDSOR RURAL	14,093	306	171	21·7	12·1	12·4	13·3	14·6	11·5	10·4	13·3	12·5
EGHAM RURAL	11,698	258	146	22·1	12·5	12·1	13·7	13·1	15·4	10·4	12·9	13·0
TOTAL	149,860	3,572	2,036	Mean	Rates for	Combined Sanitary District						
				23·8	13·6	15·0	14·8	14·5	13·7	12·7	14·7	14·1

TABLE "B."

BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICT. 1901.

Table of Death Rates per 1,000 Births, and of
Death Rates per 1,000 living from the principal Diseases.

NAMES OF SANITARY DISTRICTS.	Rate of Net Deaths All Ages per 1,000 Births.	Rate of Net Deaths under 1 yr. per 1,000 Births.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Membr. Croup.	Enteric and Contd. Fever.	Influenza.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Phthisis.	Cancer.	Pulmonary Inflammations.	*Developmental Diseases under 5 years.
NEWBURY RURAL	619	94	...	'30	'10	'30	'10	...	'30	'40	'40	1'19	1'58	1'88
NEWBURY URBAN	762	162	...	'64	'09	'64	'64	...	...	'46	'82	1'28	3'01	2'56
HUNGERFORD RURAL	496	103	...	'24	...	'12	'12	'12	'12	'12	'83	'83	2'12	2'26
RAMSBURY RURAL	611	113	...	...	'13	...	...	'13	'66	'27	'53	'80	2'28	1'34
ABINGDON RURAL	542	78	...	...	...	'12	'12	...	...	'37	1'19	1'31	1'78	'95
CULHAM RURAL	880	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	'41	'41	...	1'64	3'28	'41
ABINGDON URBAN	557	114	...	...	...	...	...	'16	..	'47	1'25	1'09	1'72	1'72
WALLINGFORD RURAL	397	43	...	...	...	...	'17	'17	'17	...	'86	'69	1'21	'86
CROWMARSH RURAL	672	82	...	'21	...	...	'21	...	...	...	1'24	1'45	2'49	1'86
WALLINGFORD URBAN	571	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'37	1'12	'37	1'12
BRADFIELD RURAL	619	104	...	...	...	'07	'13	'13	'07	'46	'92	'92	2'10	1'70
GORING RURAL	617	88	...	'35	1'04	...	...	...	...	...	1'38	'69	2'42	2'42
COOKHAM RURAL	589	128	...	'28	'09	'09	...	'09	'09	'18	'37	'74	1'77	2'24
MAIDENHEAD URBAN	491	101	...	'15	...	'08	'08	...	'31	'54	'85	1'00	1'93	1'62
EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL	471	56	...	...	...	...	'13	...	'07	'13	'66	'66	'93	'99
WINDSOR RURAL	559	108	...	...	'07	'28	'14	...	'07	'78	'71	'85	2'06	1'35
EGHAM RURAL	593	89	...	'08	'08	'34	'26	...	'26	'17	'68	'85	1'45	1'62
MEAN RATE FOR COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICT ... }	570	98	...	'14	'06	'15	'15	'04	'15	'33	'77	'96	1'87	1'63

* "Developmental Diseases" (under 5 years) include:—Scrofula, Rickets, Tabes, Marasmus, Debility, Want of Breast Milk, Premature Birth, Malformations, Hydrocephalus, Infantile Meningitis, Convulsions, Laringismus, and Teething

TABLE "C."

BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICT.

"Enumerated" Population of the District at the Census of 1871—132,513; Census of 1881—136,897;
Census of 1891—146,682; Census of 1901—151,284.

Summary of Registered Births, of "Corrected" Yearly Deaths, and of Deaths from the
Chief Zymotic Diseases, Cancer, Phthisis, &c., from 1874 to 1901, inclusive.

Date.	Registered Births.	"Corrected" Deaths.	Small Pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria & Membr. Croup	Enteric and Contd. Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Diarrhea and Dysentery	Influenza	Phthisis	Cancer	Pulmonary Inflammations	Developmental Diseases under 5 years.
1874	4,163	2,221	...	18	37	38	29	50	42	...	252	45	292	...
1875	3,991	2,664	2	42	39	43	11	57	95	8	281	69	409	...
1876	4,167	2,238	4	42	32	28	23	33	72	1	227	56	304	...
1877	4,154	2,293	17	82	23	30	25	32	62	1	260	74	397	309
1878	4,129	2,433	12	66	53	30	23	60	84	...	234	76	388	334
1879	4,334	2,418	...	11	22	7	67	54	50	...	245	75	419	295
1880	4,191	2,361	3	56	13	23	23	48	112	...	221	63	399	376
1881	4,159	2,064	5	45	29	17	13	12	34	...	222	64	308	...
1882	4,306	2,224	6	68	65	14	40	88	34	...	171	86	333	...
1883	4,200	2,369	...	26	53	19	46	53	51	...	240	95	378	346
1884	4,401	2,315	2	43	53	16	40	29	64	...	186	92	308	334
1885	4,103	2,357	2	7	53	9	36	26	28	...	201	85	412	329
1886	4,302	2,364	5	5	33	10	19	46	67	...	184	77	385	377
1887	4,214	2,289	...	7	23	20	47	31	59	...	164	101	355	350
1888	3,954	2,146	...	13	60	17	12	40	20	...	205	106	378	315
1889	3,962	2,021	...	2	66	9	33	22	37	...	189	89	287	280
1890	3,888	2,217	...	2	33	18	52	21	40	26	187	109	336	310
1891	3,808	2,522	...	4	33	9	18	53	29	57	194	101	491	329
1892	3,840	2,431	...	18	30	16	22	40	31	166	148	111	478	305
1893	3,997	2,087	6	16	46	8	36	23	41	37	141	99	283	262
1894	3,694	2,095	...	6	35	4	26	78	23	59	170	124	359	230
1895	3,892	2,155	...	6	38	5	22	26	43	85	135	133	296	312
1896	3,802	1,872	...	13	41	11	30	20	28	27	145	106	230	294
1897	3,771	2,019	...	6	24	5	4	56	42	38	169	105	304	309
1898	3,706	2,153	...	4	21	10	38	16	128	66	168	128	300	255
1899	3,605	2,197	..	11	24	10	28	48	105	87	165	127	269	252
1900	3,450	2,243	...	5	29	5	16	21	63	129	134	146	366	223
1901	3,572	2,036	...	9	20	6	20	23	50	22	115	144	281	244

TABLE "D."
BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICT. 1901.

Returns, by Inspectors of Nuisances, of Sanitary Works carried out in the Year 1901.

Name of District	Newbury Rural	Newbury Urban	Hungerford Rural	Ramsbury Rural	Abingdon Rural	Culham Rural	Abingdon Urban	Wallingford Rural	Crowmarsh Rural	Wallingford Urban.	Bradfield Rural	Goring Rural	Cookham Rural	Maidenhead Urban	East-hampstead Rural	Windsor Rural	Egham Rural	TOTAL
Area in Acres	42,866	1,829	Approx 47,000	imately 50,000	40,860	13,689	730	23,759	18,558	380	55,215	9,155	27,803	2,123	27,033	12,143	7,786	380,367
Name of Inspector of Nuisances... ..	W. Church.	S. J. L. Vincent.	J. Pinniger.	J. Pinniger.	T. B. Warren.	S. C. Tompkins.	G. Winship.	R. B. Lay.	A. G. Gray.	A. G. Gray.	T. Windle.	T. Windle.	G. A. Millin.	J. H. Barford.	H. Lloyd.	G. Watts.	W. Menzies, L. V. Freeman.	
1. No. of Premises visited	684	190	1017	803	71	56	373	625	388	210	466	92	306	902	370	620	311	7684
2. „ Inspections in Detail ... ..	...	...	...	...	53	1	373	75	...	...	...	...	...	308	...	...	67	877
3. „ Complaints received ... ..	...	30	3	...	10	2	...	...	14	5	14	3	16	8	19	...	42	166
4. „ Nuisances discovered	124	60	118	132	56	32	49	218	190	42	53	11	34	319	181	318	147	2402
5. „ Formal Notices served ... ..	...	34	38	37	54	2	49	...	5	9	2	2	5	92	64	8	4	497
6. „ Summonses heard before Justices ... ..	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
7. Nuisances abated (No. of Premises)	126	60	104	120	41	32	49	200	180	39	45	10	39	301	130	288	185	1949
8. { As to Privies, W.C.'s, &c.	35	33	16	16	14	7	4	53	100	...	2	...	4	100	16	13	51	460
9. { „ Drains	23	15	18	15	12	2	13	78	30	2	10	5	8	124	11	134	45	547
10. { „ Pigs or other animals	12	5	6	11	5	8	...	3	16	7	8	...	1	13	5	8	20	128
11. { „ Cow-, Slaughter-, & Bake-houses	6	1	3	12	12	4	...	2	4	5	2	2	...	4	5	5	4	71
12. { „ Deficient or impure water	11	4	3	9	4	2	2	21	...	...	3	1	3	12	48	6	6	135
13. { „ Foul, dilapidated, and over-crowded houses	14	...	19	14	17	5	21	27	22	10	22	3	15	36	23	25	5	162
14. { „ Houses closed as unfit for habitation ... ..	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	2	...	...	8	1	4	...	...	...	...	23
15. { „ Polluted ditches, streams, &c.	4	...	7	5	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	17	19	13	81
16. { „ Other nuisances	21	...	15	10	6	2	9	10	4	15	6	...	...	10	5	113	9	235
17. No. of premises disinfected on account of infectious diseases... ..	18	32	13	27	14	1	17	13	13	1	33	9	...	43	33	36	37	340
18A. „ Samples of water, and	10	8	...	4	1	4	19	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	4	6	68
18B. „ of foods, &c., taken for Analysis ... ..	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
19. „ W.C.'s or Earth closets provided.	10	30	3	5	11	7	...	22	7	...	2	9	3	4	65	2	...	180
20. „ Water supply provided, wells sunk	4	4	1	...	13	2	...	19	5	...	51	24	...	...	75	40	10	248
21. „ Cow-houses, Dairies, &c. Registered	6	1	...	2	...	2	8	...	4	11	...	...	...	7	1	1	...	43
22. „ „ „ inspected	17	24	33	43	8	12	8	58	30	7	14	1	25	8	52	23	9	373
23. „ Piggeries	5	12	...	...	14	8	...	30	20	46	...	...	3	12	...	10	5	165
24. „ Slaughter-houses	5	4	8	5	2	1	5	3	5	8	3	3	5	7	11	6	6	87
25. „ Bake-houses	8	4	22	22	12	7	16	6	11	6	15	3	16	12	5	9	7	181
26. „ Canal Boats ... ..	...	4	...	...	...	10	8	2	12	6	4	...	...	...	...	8	...	54
27. „ Common Lodging-houses { and Workshops ... ..	...	19	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	3	3	34
28. Houses reported under "Housing of Working Classes Act" Sect. 30 ... ..	...	...	1	16	1	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	38
29. Plans passed for New Houses (erected under Bye Laws)	25	30	8	10	6	...	8	4	...	...	21	30	...	...	117	...	50	309
30. Water Certificates granted	8	...	4	3	...	1	...	3	2	...	18	1	...	...	41	...	33	114

NEWBURY RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

IN my Annual Report on this district for 1900 the population at the middle of the year was estimated at 10,100, after the required allowance had been made for the proportion of the inmates of the Newbury Union House belonging to it by previous residence. From the recently issued preliminary report of the Registrar General on the Census of 1901, it appears that on the day it was taken the total enumerated population which in 1891 amounted to 10,454 had dropped down to 9,996, occupying 2,347 houses, in an area of 42,866 acres. The decrease in the number of persons living in the district had, however, been but forty-six per annum for the past ten years, as against a corresponding annual rate of fifty in the previous decennium. The number of inhabited houses fell from 2,405 to 2,347 during this period, but the density of population to occupied houses remained the same, viz: 4·3 persons per house, and the corrections already mentioned being made, the estimated population at the middle of the year would be 10,110. The principal vital statistics for the period 1891-1900 have therefore been recalculated for the sake of accuracy on the basis of the returns of the new Census, and they will be found in Table I. at the end of this report, but the differences of the resulting rates are not of material account. The area of the district is 42,866 acres.

During the past year the sewerage works for Donnington Village have been completed in accordance with the plans prepared by Mr. S. J. L. Vincent, and the house connections are being proceeded with. The matter of the unsatisfactory condition of the water supply at Ashmore Green was submitted by the Council to Mr. Margrett, of Reading, Sanitary Engineer, to prepare a scheme, but the estimated cost was so considerable that it has not been proceeded with. At Oare a supply of very good water has been voluntarily

provided by the land owner. A sample was taken for analysis and gave satisfactory results.

Nine samples from other wells have been analysed, three of them being the supplies for new houses erected under the bye-laws. Only one of these could be accepted as satisfactory, and of the others three proved to be seriously fouled, and none were of reliable quality.

Mr. Walter Church, Sanitary Inspector, in his return of work done in the year reports 684 premises inspected, on 124 of which nuisances were discovered, all of which had been abated by the end of the year. About half of this number related to insanitary closets and drains, and six to animals improperly kept. Seventeen cowsheds, eight bakehouses and five slaughter-houses were inspected, and nuisances were abated on eight of the cowsheds and dairies, and on two each of the slaughter and bakehouses. Eleven cases of impure or deficient water supply and fourteen of foul or overcrowded houses were dealt with, and plans were passed under the Bye-laws for twenty-five new houses, certificates of water supply being granted to eight when ready for occupation.

Seventy-two notifications of infectious illness were received in the course of the year, viz :—diphtheria, six ; scarlet fever, fifty-seven ; erysipelas, five ; enteric fever, three ; puerperal fever, one.

Diphtheria.—All but one of the attacks of this complaint were notified in a single family at Thatcham in April and May. The sanitary arrangements and house drains were in good order, and no history of exposure to infection could be made out, but the water supply proved on analysis to be seriously contaminated. All the patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital, and one case ended fatally.

Scarlet Fever.—Limited outbreaks of this complaint occurred from time to time, viz. : In February, at Enborne, where there were four cases in one family ; from May to July, at Wickham and some of the neighbouring villages, twenty

attacks being notified in thirteen families, three cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, the others being treated in their homes; and in October there was an outbreak amongst the boys at St. Mary's College, Woolhampton, the infection being apparently brought by one of them when he returned after the holidays. The arrangements for disposing of the sewage were not satisfactory, and the Rector was advised as to their improvement. Thirty-two attacks were reported in this institution, but none were fatal, and there was only a single death from the disease during the year.

The five attacks of erysipelas were all of adults, unconnected with each other, and without sanitary significance.

Enteric Fever.—The first case was notified at Thatcham in April, in a court which was found to be in an insanitary condition from an accumulation of filth which had been deposited in it subsequent to the relaying of the drains and cleansing of the well after an attack of the same complaint in 1899. The second attack occurred in April, at a house in Stockcross where the water supply proved on analysis to be exceedingly foul, and at the house where the third case was reported in October, the sink drain was found to be untrapped, but in neither of them was the actual cause definitely traced.

As regards non-notifiable infectious complaints, outbreaks of measles and whooping cough occurred during the spring months at Chieveley, Winterbourne, Greenham, Curridge, and Boxford. It was found necessary to temporarily close the schools because of them, and three children under five years of age died from each complaint. There were also three deaths from influenza, and four from diarrhœa, but there was not any such prevalence of either as in 1900, when influenza was fatal to eight persons.

The births registered during the year were M. 131, F. 113, total 244—and the registered deaths amounted to 134, viz.: first quarter, 49; second quarter, 31; third

quarter, 21; fourth quarter, 33; to which seventeen have to be added of previous residents who died in public institutions outside the district, viz: Newbury Union House, twelve; the District Hospital, two, and the Isolation Hospital, Royal Berks Hospital, and the County Asylum at Moultsford, one each, making the "net" deaths 151—M. 79, F. 72. The deaths at all ages were 619 per 1,000 of the registered births, and the proportion to births of the infantile mortality in the first year of life was 94 per 1,000.

There were forty-three more births, and eight fewer deaths registered than in the year 1900, and the respective rates per 1,000 of the estimated population were births 24·1, deaths 14·9.

Two-thirds of the twenty-three infantile deaths, which include four prematurely born, resulted from deficient vitality and developmental diseases, the majority occurring within a month of birth; and at the other end of the scale twenty-one deaths were attributed simply to old age and decay. Consumption was fatal to four persons only, two of whom were over sixty-five years of age, but cancerous diseases account for three times as many (12) deaths, six of whom were persons below and six above sixty-five years of age.

Pulmonary inflammations occasioned sixteen, and heart diseases twenty-two deaths.

The mortality rates for the respective diseases were as follows per 1,000 people living:—

Measles	...	0·30	Diarrhœa	...	...	0·40
Scarlet Fever	...	0·10	Phthisis	...	...	0·40
Whooping Cough	0·30		Cancer	...	...	1·19
Diphtheria	...	0·10	Pulmonary Inflammations			1·58
Influenza	...	0·30	Developmental Diseases	}		1·88
			under five years		...	

NEWBURY RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1901 and Previous Years.

Institutions within District receiving sick and infirm "Non-residents":—Nil.

Institutions outside District receiving sick and infirm "Residents" from it:—

Union House, Cottage Hospital, and Isolation Hospital, Newbury; County Asylum, Moulsoford.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1891	10,569	267	25.3	35	131	215	20.3	nil.	nil.	23	238	22.5
1892	10,523	264	25.1	32	121	170	16.1	"	"	15	185	17.6
1893	10,477	253	24.2	21	83	156	14.9	"	"	18	174	16.6
1894	10,431	239	23.0	29	123	148	14.2	"	"	20	168	16.1
1895	10,385	284	27.3	45	158	177	17.0	"	"	12	189	18.2
1896	10,340	254	24.6	23	91	145	14.0	"	"	13	158	15.3
1897	10,294	250	24.3	24	96	145	14.1	"	"	12	157	15.3
1898	10,248	272	26.5	24	88	131	12.8	"	"	23	154	15.0
1899	10,202	221	21.7	21	95	133	13.3	"	"	17	150	14.7
1900	10,156	201	19.8	23	114	143	14.1	"	"	16	159	15.6
Averages for years 1891-1900	10,349	250	24.1	28	112	156	15.1	"	"	17	173	16.7
1901	10,110	244	24.1	23	94	134	13.2	"	"	17	151	14.9

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

At Census of 1901: Area of District in acres (exclusive of Area covered by water) 42,866; Total population at all ages, 9,996; Number of inhabited houses, 2,347; Average number of persons per house, 4.3.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1901.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.								NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.		
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	6	...	1	3	1	1	...	5	
Membranous croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	5	...	...	...	...	4	1	...
Scarlet fever	57	...	3	39	2	1	...	...
Typhus fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Relapsing fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	72	...	4	42	6	7	1	5	

Isolation Hospital at Wash Common, Newbury, used jointly by Rural and Urban Authorities.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1901.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.								DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7A	7B	8	
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	3	..	3	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and mem- branous croup ... }	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other continued ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza ...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	
Acute rheumatism ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Phthisis	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	
Other tubercular diseases .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	12	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	
Bronchitis	11	4	...	...	...	...	1	6	
Pneumonia	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
Pleurisy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Other diseases of Respi- ratory organs ... }	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver ... }	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Veneral diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and accidents } parturition }	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Heart diseases	22	...	...	2	1	2	8	9	
Other diseases of circu- lating system ... }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accidents	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Suicides ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy and cerebral } hemorrhage }	13	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	
Other diseases of brain and nervous system ... }	6	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	
Diseases of digestive system	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Hepatic diseases ... }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Renal diseases	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
Rheumatism, gout, and } rheumatoid arthritis ... }	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Developmental diseases } under 5 years of age }	16	12	4	...	...	...	...	...
Old age and decay ...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	
All other causes	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	
All causes	M. 79 F. 72 151	23	11	5	5	6	34	67	...

Not any Public Institution in the District.

NEWBURY URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

IN the report on this district for the year 1900 the population at the middle of the year was provisionally estimated at 11,710, on the assumption that the same rate of increase had been maintained during the period that had elapsed since the Census of 1891, as in the preceding ten years, 1881-91, but according to the figures published in the recently issued preliminary report of the Registrar General on that of 1901, the actual increase during the decennium has only been 59, the enumerated population having been 11,002 in 1891, and 11,061 in 1901, so that after the necessary corrections have been made for the proportion of the inmates of the Union House received from the rural district, the population would have been but 10,942 in 1900, and 10,948 in the year now under review. I have therefore recalculated the chief vital statistics for the last ten years on the basis of the data now published, and they will be found in Table I. following this report. The area of the district is 1,829 acres, the number of houses has increased from 2,385 to 2,580, and the density of the population is now 4·3 per house.

I have, however, been desired by the Town Clerk to state on behalf of the Council that they are not prepared to accept the figures of the Census return with reference to the enumerated population as correct, on the following grounds—viz., the large increase in the number of occupied houses (195), the increased number of burgesses, the higher rateable value, and the considerable excess of births over registered deaths, amounting to 712 within the last decennial period. If the figures of the return prove to be correct, the only explanation I can offer is that there must have been also a larger migration from the borough during the ten years than had been supposed to have occurred.

Representations have been presented by me to the Town Council as to sixteen cottages in different parts of the town, viz.: Bartholomew Street, Cheap Street, Jack Street and

Northcroft Lane as being unfit for human habitation, and the permanent closing of five of them was recommended, the others being capable of repairs and improvements, subsequently carried out, or put in hand.

During the early months of the year Mr. S. L. J. Vincent, Borough Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, carried out very successfully the conversion of the tanks at the sewage outfall works into bacteria beds, the same being formed of clean sifted and graded shingle gravel. The beds were started at the end of June, and have worked exceedingly well, the effluent being very much better than that obtained while the precipitation process was in use, but subsequent land filtration is still adhered to, and the Thames Conservancy are highly satisfied with the result. The Isolation Hospital at Wash Common, which is jointly used by the Rural and Urban District Councils, has been considerably enlarged and improved in accordance with plans prepared by Mr. Vincent, and it is now capable of accommodating at the same time patients of both sexes suffering from two different diseases.

In the sanitary inspector's return of the year's work the inspection of 190 premises is reported, on sixty of which nuisances were found to exist, all of which were abated. The greater portion of them related to foul closets or drains, and thirty premises were provided with new W.C.s and proper flushing. Eight samples of well waters, and thirty of various food stuffs were submitted to analysis by the Borough Analyst. Three of the wells were closed as being unfit for use, and fresh supplies from the mains were laid on to four premises. Eight cowsheds and sixteen milkshops were inspected and found in proper order, as were the four slaughterhouses and four bakehouses that were visited, but nuisances were discovered on five of the twelve piggeries inspected, which have been since abated. Five common lodging houses, fourteen workshops and four canal boats were visited and found in a sanitary condition, the regulations affecting the same being properly observed, and

thirty new houses have been built in accordance with the building Bye-laws.

Thirty-one attacks of infectious diseases were notified in the course of the year, viz.: diphtheria, seven, with one notified as membranous croup; erysipelas, six; scarlet fever, thirteen; enteric fever, three; and puerperal fever, one.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.—Six of the attacks of diphtheria occurred during April in one family living in New Square, and all but one proved fatal, although five of the children were removed to the Isolation Hospital. The seventh case, also a fatal one, was in an adjoining house. The cottages were comparatively modern ones, being part of a row built nearly back to back with another row of older tenements, so that there was not effective through ventilation. It was also found that at some former period there had been a chapel (subsequently converted into small dwellings), with a burial ground attached to it in close proximity. The water supply was from a pump well, and the private drain leading from the main sewer to four hand-flushed closets belonging to the cottages in question was badly blocked with sewage, there being also a large ashpit in a confined position. The blockage had escaped detection as the drain in the court was of considerable length, and the liquid portion of the sewage slowly oozed away into the main drain. The drain was thoroughly cleared, flushing was provided for the closets, a water supply was laid on from the main, the ashpit was altered as required, and there was not any further spread of the complaint. In December a solitary fatal attack notified as one of membranous croup was reported in another part of the town.

The six cases of erysipelas were spread over the year, and had not any connection with each other. All the patients were adults between twenty-eight and sixty-five years of age, and there was one death.

Scarlet Fever.—One case was reported in January, another late in April, and all but two of the remainder occurred between the middle of June and September. The attacks could not be attributed to school infection, as the children attended different schools, or, in some instances, none at all. In one or two instances infection was probably imported from the rural district. Three of the cases were removed to Hospital, and there was one death.

Enteric Fever.—The three cases occurred respectively in February, June and September. In one instance the drainage proved to be in bad order, the other two houses were connected to the new sewer, the water supply was from the Company's main, and the milk beyond suspicion in all of them, nor could any clue be found to the origin of the attacks. The excreta were systematically removed from the houses and burnt, all the patients recovered, and there was not any spread of infection.

The greater part of the mortality from infectious and zymotic complaints was due to the non-notifiable diseases, viz. : measles and whooping cough, seven each, with five from infantile diarrhoea. The National Infant School had to be closed in April temporarily in consequence of the outbreak of measles amongst the children attending it.

The births registered during the year were M. 118, F. 117, total 235, and the gross registered deaths amounted to 193, viz. : first quarter, 62 ; second quarter, 53 ; third quarter, 36 ; fourth quarter, 42 ; from which nineteen of "non-residents" in the district have to be deducted which occurred in the Union House and in the Isolation and District Hospitals, while two have to be added of previous "residents," who died in the County Asylum. The nett deaths were therefore 178 in number—M. 96, F. 82, thirty-eight of which were of infants less than twelve months old, including five born prematurely and seventeen from deficient vitality or developmental diseases, which also were fatal to six children between one and five

years old, while there were fifty-six deaths of persons over sixty-five years of age. The proportion of deaths at all ages to 1,000 births was 762, and of infantile deaths, 162, the birth-rate being 21·5, and the corrected death-rate 16·3 per 1,000 of the estimated population. Consumption was fatal to nine persons and cancerous affections to fourteen. Thirty-three deaths were attributed to pulmonary inflammations, and twenty-three to developmental diseases under five years of age, including the premature births already referred to. The respective rates for the chief diseases were as follows per 1,000 of the population :—

Measles	...	0·64	Phthisis	...	...	0·82
Scarlet Fever	...	0·09	Cancer	...	...	1·28
Whooping Cough	0·64		Pulmonary Inflammations	3·01		
Diphtheria	...	0·64	Developmental diseases	2·56		
Diarrhœa	...	0·46				



NEWBURY URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1901 and Previous Years.

Institutions within District receiving sick and infirm "Non-residents":—

Union House, Cottage Hospital, and Isolation Hospital.

Institutions outside District receiving sick and infirm "Residents" from it:—

County Asylum, Moultsford, and Royal Berks Hospital, Reading.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1891	10,887	287	26.4	45	157	256	22.1	38	21	3	238	20.5
1892	10,893	301	27.6	39	129	250	22.9	32	15	7	242	22.2
1893	10,899	302	27.7	43	142	227	20.8	34	16	4	215	19.7
1894	10,905	261	23.9	26	100	184	16.9	42	19	3	168	15.4
1895	10,911	289	26.5	39	135	185	16.9	29	14	3	174	15.9
1896	10,917	279	25.6	40	143	146	13.4	24	13	3	136	12.5
1897	10,924	256	23.4	36	141	181	16.6	26	15	8	174	13.9
1898	10,930	285	26.1	36	80	194	17.7	43	24	3	173	15.8
1899	10,936	237	21.7	23	97	195	17.8	37	21	1	175	16.0
1900	10,942	232	21.2	23	99	199	18.2	33	14	3	188	17.2
Averages for years 1891-1900	10,914	273	25.0	32	120	201	18.4	33	17	4	188	17.2
1901	10,948	235	21.5	38	162	193	17.6	39	18	4	179	16.3

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

At Census of 1901: Area of District in acres (exclusive of Area covered by water) 1,829; Total population at all ages, 11,061; Number of inhabited houses, 2,580; Average number of persons per house, 4.3.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1901.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.								NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.		
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	5
Membranous croup ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	6	...	...	...	...	5	1	...
Scarlet fever	13	...	4	6	2	...	...	3
Typhus fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Relapsing fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	31	...	4	15	4	7	1	8	

Isolation Hospital at Wash Common, Newbury, used jointly by Rural and Urban Authorities.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1901.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.								DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7A	7B	8	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	7	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous croup ...	7	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	5
Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other continued ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Acute rheumatism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis ...	9	...	...	...	1	4	4	...	5
Other tubercular diseases ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease ...	14	...	...	...	...	3	8	3	1
Bronchitis ...	28	9	3	1	...	2	3	10	3
Pneumonia ...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Pleurisy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Cirrhosis of liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth ...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and accidents parturition ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Heart diseases ...	15	...	...	...	...	2	4	9	5
Other diseases of circulating system ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accidents ...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Suicides ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy and cerebral hemorrhage ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	4
Other diseases of brain and nervous system ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of digestive system ...	3	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Hepatic diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Renal diseases ...	8	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	...
Rheumatism, gout, and rheumatoid arthritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developmental diseases under 5 years of age ...	23	17	6	...	...	...	...	...	1
Old age and decay ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	10
All other causes ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
All causes ...	M. 96 F. 83 179	38	26	11	3	17	28	56	39

HUNGERFORD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

THE Registrar General having recently issued his preliminary report on the returns of the Census taken on April 1st, 1901, it is now possible for me to make for the first time a definite and correct statement as to the population of this district, which could not be done when it was constituted in 1895 on account of the alteration of the boundaries of some parishes which extended into the two counties of Berks and Wilts. In my report for 1900 the population was provisionally estimated at 9,543, on the assumption that it had amounted to 9,629 when the district was formed, and that the annual rate of decrease had remained the same, both in this and in the Ramsbury division of the Union, since 1891, as it was during the ten years 1881-91. It now appears that the number of persons living in this district had been considerably over-estimated, as the Registrar General returns it as having been only 8,994 in 1891, and 8,472 at the recent Census. I have therefore recalculated the principal vital statistics for the whole period since 1891, the average result being to increase both the birth and death-rates about two per 1,000 of the living, as compared with those hitherto given, and the corrected rates will be found in Table I. at the end of this report. The area of the district is approximately 47,000 acres, the number of occupied houses 1,974, and, after the deduction of a portion of the inmates of the Union House as received from Ramsbury district, the estimated population at the middle of the year amounted to 8,404.

Although thirty-one houses have been closed as unfit for habitation since 1890, the actual decrease on the number of inhabited dwellings has only been sixteen in the ten years interval between the two Censuses, and as the population has diminished by 522 during this period, the average number of

persons per house is only 4·3, and but three cases of overcrowding have had to be dealt with during the year.

Mr. J. Pinniger, sanitary inspector, in his return of the year's work reports the inspection of 1,017 premises, on 118 of which nuisances were discovered, all but fourteen of which had been abated at its close. Thirty-four of these related to foul closets and drains, nineteen to houses needing repair or cleansing, five to animals improperly kept, and seven to ditches and streams requiring to be cleaned out. Thirty-three cowsheds or milk shops have been visited, with eight slaughterhouses and twenty-two bakehouses, the only nuisances discovered being on three of the latter which required cleansing. One house has been reported as unfit for occupation under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, and eight new houses have been erected under the recently adopted Bye-laws for new buildings, to which the inspector has given special attention, particularly as regards their drainage. Certificates of water supply have been granted for four of them.

A Local Government Board enquiry with reference to the revised scheme prepared by Mr. Cuss for the sewerage of Hungerford was held in May by Col. Slacke, R.E., one of the Board's engineering inspectors, but the proposal did not obtain their sanction.

The amount of infectious sickness notified during the year was very small, and included one case each of small pox, diphtheria, erysipelas and enteric fever, with ten of scarlet fever, none of which were fatal.

Small Pox.—This case occurred at Hungerford in November, the patient being a young postman, successfully re-vaccinated two years previously. There had not been any known exposure to infection, and its origin could not be accounted for, though there is a possibility that infected letters had passed through his hands in the course of his duty. The initial symptoms were rather severe, but the eruption aborted, and the man made a rapid and good recovery. At

the time the case was notified there was not any hospital provision for cases of this complaint, but the Council adopted my advice that a small iron hospital building for five beds should be obtained from Humphries, Ltd., without delay, and put up in an isolated position nearly two miles from the town, which was done forthwith. Every possible precaution as to isolation of the patient, re-vaccination of the "contacts," and destruction of all infected matters and things was carried out, and there was not any other case.

The diphtheria case was a slight one, and its origin doubtful.

The case of enteric fever occurred in a Yeoman who was believed to have contracted the disease on board the ship in which he returned from South Africa.

The attacks of scarlet fever were quite unconnected with each other, both as regards locality and date. Six of the ten reported occurred in one family. The source of infection could not be traced in any of them.

As regards the non-notifiable infectious complaints outbreaks of measles were reported several times, and it became necessary on account of them to close the schools at East Garston, Lambourne, Hungerford and Newtown. There were two fatal cases, and one each of whooping cough, croup and diarrhœa in young children, with one of influenza in an adult.

The births registered during the year were 252—M. 130, F. 122, and the total deaths 139, viz.: first quarter, 46; second quarter, 25; third quarter, 26; fourth quarter, 33; from which seven of inmates of the Union House received from Ramsbury have to be deducted. Two deaths in Reading Hospital of residents in the district have to be added, making the nett total 125—M. 77, F. 48. The birth-rate was the unusually high one of 30·0 per 1,000 of the population, and the death rate was only half as great, viz.: 15·0 per 1,000. The proportion of deaths at all ages to registered births was as 496 to 1,000, the proportional rate of infantile mortality (twenty-six

deaths under one year), being 103 per 1,000 registered births. The greater part of the year's mortality resulted from constitutional diseases, and from pulmonary inflammations, see Table IV. Consumption was fatal to seven, and other tubercular diseases to three persons, nearly all being between fifteen and forty-five years of age. Cancerous affection resulted in seven deaths, mostly above the age of sixty-five. The mortality from pulmonary inflammations amounted to seventeen, of whom six were infants or young children, and nine old people.

Infantile developmental diseases were fatal to seventeen children under five years of age, and including three infants prematurely born, all but two were less than a twelvemonth old.

The death-rates per 1,000 of the estimated population for each of the above-named diseases were respectively as follows :—

Measles	...	0·24	Consumption	...	0·83
Whooping Cough	...	0·12	Cancer	...	0·83
Croup	...	0·12	Pulmonary Inflammations		2·12
Influenza	...	0·12	Developmental Diseases	}	2·26
Diarrhœa	...	0·12	under five years		

HUNGERFORD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

THIS DISTRICT WAS NOT CONSTITUTED UNTIL 1895.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1901 and Previous Years.

Institutions within District receiving sick and infirm "Non-residents":—
Union House.

Institutions outside District receiving sick and infirm "Residents" from it:—
County Asylum, Moultsford, and Royal Berks Hospital, Reading.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.			NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.		Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1895	8,718	258	29.6	26	101	138	15.8	14	5	3	136	15.6
1896	8,666	247	28.5	18	73	109	12.6	10	4	5	110	12.7
1897	8,614	236	27.4	26	110	150	17.4	12	4	9	155	18.0
1898	8,562	243	28.4	27	111	132	15.4	25	11	2	123	14.4
1899	8,510	240	28.2	26	108	152	17.9	15	9	4	147	17.3
1900	8,458	194	22.9	20	103	141	16.7	19	13	2	130	15.4
Averages for years 1895-1900	8,588	203	23.6	24	101	137	15.9	16	8	6	133	15.5
1901	8,404	252	30.0	26	103	130	15.5	21	7	2	125	15.0

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

At Census of 1901: Area of District in acres (exclusive of Area covered by water) 47,000 approximately; Total population at all ages, 8,472; Number of inhabited houses, 1,974; Average number of persons per house, 4.3.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1901.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	I	...	...	I	...	...	...	...
Membranous croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	...
Scarlet fever	10	...	2	5	2	I	...	...
Typhus fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	...
Relapsing fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	14	...	2	6	2	4	...	...

Isolation Hospital: None at present in district.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1901.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.								DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7A	7B	8	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and mem- branous croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Enteric ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other continued...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Acute rheumatism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Phthisis ...	7	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	1
Other tubercular diseases .	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	7	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	2
Bronchitis ...	11	3	2	...	...	...	1	5	1
Pneumonia ...	7	1	...	...	...	1	1	4	2
Pleurisy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respi- ratory organs ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Alcoholism ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Cirrhosis of liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diseases and accidents { parturition ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Heart diseases ...	5	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...
Other diseases of circula- ting system ...	9	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	...
Accidents ...	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
Suicides ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Apoplexy and cerebral hemorrhage ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...
Other diseases of brain and nervous system ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Diseases of digestive system ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Hepatic diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Renal diseases ...	5	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2
Rheumatism, gout, and rheumatoid arthritis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Developmental diseases { under 5 years of age	16	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
Old age and decay ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	4
All other causes ...	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1
All causes ...	M. 77 F. 48 125	26	6	2	6	12	19	54	21

RAMSBURY RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

THE preliminary report and tables relating to the census of 1901 having now been issued by the Registrar General, I am enabled to make a definite statement as to the population of this district, which has hitherto been considerably underestimated ever since its formation in accordance with the provisions of the District Councils' Act requiring each sanitary district to be wholly in one County. As far back as 1894 in my Annual Report for that year, and also in subsequent reports, I pointed out that the alterations which had to be made in the boundaries of those parishes in the Hungerford Union, which were partly in Berks and partly in Wilts, would, when this Act came into operation, make the estimate of the respective populations of the two new sanitary districts very uncertain until the census of 1891 was taken and reliable data were obtained, and it now appears that such has been the case, as in the tentative estimates contained in the report for 1900 the number of persons living in the Ramsbury district has been understated by 428. I have therefore recalculated the vital statistics of the district for each year since its formation on the basis of the returns of the recent census, and the corrected rates thus obtained for the years 1895-1900 are more favourable to it than those hitherto stated. They will be found in Table I. at the end of this report. The late census gives the enumerated population of the district as having fallen from 8,023 in 1891 to 7,093 in 1901, the average yearly decrease in the ten years being at the rate of ninety-three persons per annum—a diminution only approached in one other case throughout the entire combined district.

As the total births registered in the district since 1894 (viz., 1,367) are nearly twice as many as the registered deaths (718), the decrease in the population can only be the result of emigration from it, but until the full details of the census are

published it is not possible to make any statement as to the sex or age of those who have left it, though it is only too likely that they are to a large extent the younger, more capable and more energetic members of the community whom it would be to its great benefit to retain if possible.

There has also been (partly as the result of the closing of more than thirty houses as unfit for occupation) a considerable decrease (133) in the number of inhabited dwellings, which have fallen from 1,877 to 1,774 in the course of the ten years interval between the censuses, but even now the average number of occupants per house is under 4·1, and overcrowding is seldom met with. Many, however, of the cottages in the district are old and decayed, sixteen of which were reported as unfit for occupation under the Housing of the Working Classes Act; and at Ramsbury several blocks which had been thus "represented" were inspected by a special Committee of the Council in company with the sanitary inspector and myself. In one block the owner undertook to carry out the necessary works, and in another locality seven cottages were closed as uninhabitable. Ten new houses have been erected in accordance with the bye-laws, certificates as to water supply being granted for three.

Mr. J. Pinniger, sanitary inspector, reports the inspection of 803 premises during the year, on 132 of which nuisances were found to exist. All but twelve were abated before its close, only thirty seven formal notices being required. Of this number forty-one related to foul closets and drains, seven to animals improperly kept, thirteen to foul or dilapidated houses (with one case of overcrowding), and nine to faulty water supply, twelve wells being cleaned out or repaired. Nuisances were discovered and abated on four of the forty-three cow-sheds and milk-shops inspected, and on four out of twenty-two bake-houses, and all the five slaughter-houses that were visited required whitewashing and cleansing. The inspector also reports that he has given special attention to the carrying out

of the bye-laws in relation to the new houses that have been erected during the year, particularly as regards their drains and sanitary arrangements.

Thirty-one notifications of attacks of infectious illness were received in the course of the year, viz.: diphtheria, three; erysipelas, eleven; scarlet fever, fourteen; enteric fever, one; continued fever, two, the only fatal cases being one of scarlet and one of enteric fever.

Diphtheria.—This complaint attacked two members of one family, living at Little Bedwyn at the end of May, and there was a case at Aldbourne in December. There was nothing at either house to account for the illnesses, their origin could not be traced, nor was there any spread of infection.

Scarlet Fever.—In only one instance was more than a single attack reported in any family, although in the majority of cases there were several other children in each house. They occurred for the most part at considerable intervals, and in different parts of the district. One or two cases were probably imported from outside, and as regarded the others no communication could be traced between any of the families in which the complaint appeared; most of the cases were of a mild type, but one was complicated with pneumonia which proved fatal.

Enteric and Continued Fevers.—The enteric case was an imported and fatal one, the patient coming home ill from London. One of the continued fever cases occurred in an insanitary cottage, the other could not be accounted for.

The attacks of erysipelas were spread over the entire year, and also the greater part of the district. Most of them were attributed to “chill” and none were fatal.

As regards the “non-notifiable” zymotic complaints there were several rather extensive outbreaks of measles, which made it necessary temporarily to close the schools at Tidcombe and Forbury in May, at East Garston in June, and at Chilton in November, but there were not any deaths from it. Influenza

prevailed in several localities early in the year, and five deaths were attributed to it, two being young children, one, a male under twenty-five years of age, and two old persons. There were also two deaths from diarrhœa during the year, one being a child and the other an adult.

The registered births amounted to 185—M. 87, F. 98—and the deaths numbered 103, viz. (first quarter, 39; second quarter, 20; third quarter, 14; fourth quarter, 30), to which must be added seven deaths in the Union House, Hungerford, and three in the Royal Berks Hospital of previous “residents” in the district, making the nett total 113—M. 54, F. 59—the birth rate being 26·0 and the death rate 15·9 per 1,000 of the estimated population. Four deaths resulted from consumption, twelve from cancerous affection, sixteen from pulmonary inflammation, and twenty (including four infants prematurely born) from developmental diseases under the age of five years. The deaths of infants under a twelvemonth old (twenty-one) were equal to a rate of 115 per 1,000 registered births, and the rates for the principal causes of death per 1,000 of the estimated population were as follows:—

Scarlet Fever ...	0·13	Consumption ...	...	0·54
Enteric Fever ...	0·13	Cancer ...	...	0·80
Influenza ...	0·66	Pulmonary Inflammations		2·30
Diarrhœa ...	0·27	Developmental Diseases } under 5 years of age }		1·34

RAMSBURY RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

THIS DISTRICT WAS NOT CONSTITUTED UNTIL 1895.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1901 and Previous Years.

Institutions within District receiving sick and infirm "Non-residents":—Nil.

Institutions outside District receiving sick and infirm "Residents" from it:—

Union House, Hungerford; County Asylum, Moulsoford, and Royal Berks Hospital, Reading.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.			NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.		Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1895	7,700	223	29.6	19	85	88	11.4	nil.	nil.	5	93	12.1
1896	7,607	192	25.3	14	73	78	10.3	"	"	4	82	10.8
1897	7,514	201	26.8	18	89	107	14.4	"	"	4	111	13.0
1898	7,481	184	24.8	19	103	124	16.7	"	"	11	135	18.2
1899	7,388	196	26.8	26	133	102	13.9	"	"	9	111	15.2
1900	7,295	186	25.8	12	64	116	16.1	"	"	14	130	14.8
Averages for years 1895-1900	7,494	194	26.0	18	93	102	13.7	"	"	8	110	14.8
1901	7,203	185	26.0	21	113	103	14.4	"	"	10	113	15.9

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

At Census of 1901: Area of District in acres (exclusive of Area covered by water) 50,000 approximately; Total population at all ages, 7,093; Number of inhabited houses, 1,744; Average number of persons per house, 4.1.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1901.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.								NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.		
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Membranous croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	11	...	...	...	...	4	7	...
Scarlet fever	14	...	3	8	2	1	...	...
Typhus fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Relapsing fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	31	...	4	10	3	7	7	...	

Isolation Hospital: None at present in district.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1901.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.								DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7A	7B	8	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever {	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other continued...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza ...	5	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Acute rheumatism ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Phthisis ...	4	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
Other tubercular diseases ...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	
Bronchitis ...	12	7	...	...	...	...	1	4	
Pneumonia ...	5	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	
Pleurisy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and accidents {	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
parturition ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases ...	13	...	...	1	...	1	1	10	
Other diseases of circulating system ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Accidents ...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	
Suicides ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Apoplexy and cerebral hemorrhage ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	
Other diseases of brain and nervous system ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of digestive system ...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	
Hepatic diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Renal diseases ...	7	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	
Rheumatism, gout, and rheumatoid arthritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developmental diseases under 5 years of age ...	9	8	1	...	...	...	...	...
Old age and decay ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
All other causes ...	5	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	
All causes ...	54	21	8	6	4	5	16	53	
	113								

Not any Public Institution in the District.

ABINGDON RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

IN the report on this district for the year 1900 the provisional estimate of the population was based on the annual rate of decrease between 1881-91, and it was put at 9,208 at the middle of that year, but it was pointed out that probably it would need correction after the Census of 1901 had been taken. The Registrar General has now published a preliminary report on the results of the Census, and it appears that in the ten years 1891-1901, there has been a decrease of 909 in the number of persons living in the district, which, amounting to 9,279 in 1891, had fallen to 8,370 on April 1st, 1901, a decrease so considerable as to be paralleled in only one other case in the whole of the combined sanitary district, and after adding to this number the due proportion of the inmates of the Union House (situate in the Borough) received from the rural district it would not exceed 8,421 at the middle of the year. The number of inhabited houses has also diminished in number by eighty-two within the same period, having fallen from 2,027 to 1,945. The average number of persons per house is 4'3, and the area of the district is 40,860 acres—see Table I.

Mr. T. Warren, sanitary inspector, in his return for the year reports the erection of six new houses in accordance with the building Bye-laws, as also the inspection of seventy-one premises, fifty-six of which were examined in detail. Nuisances were found to exist on fifty-six, and were abated on forty-one of the number by its close. Seventeen foul or dilapidated houses were cleansed or repaired, and one was closed as unfit for occupation. Nuisances as to closets and drains were remedied on twenty-six premises, new closets being provided for nine. Three samples of drinking waters were submitted to analysis, one of which proved to be seriously fouled, the other two being good or of fair quality. Five wells were closed, and fresh water supplies were furnished to eight houses.

A good supply from the new works at Milton and Sunningwell has been obtained in the course of the year, but in consequence, probably, of the dry season, the public supply to the village of Steventon has run short, and proved insufficient to meet its requirements.

Eight cowsheds, fourteen piggeries, twelve bakehouses and two slaughterhouses were inspected. It was found necessary to serve notices for cleansing, &c., in respect of seventeen of them.

The district has been very free from outbreaks of infectious disease throughout the year, as in the two preceding ones, the only notifications received having been diphtheria, three; scarlet fever, seven; and enteric fever, four.

Diphtheria.—There was not any connection between either of the cases reported, the first of which occurred in March in a large institution, the sanitary arrangements of which are exceedingly good. No clue to its origin was obtainable, and the patient being at once removed to the sanatorium attached to it there was not any spread of disease. The next case was reported in May at Sutton Wick, and it was removed to the Isolation Hospital, as was the third, a child of two years old at Steventon, who was for some days without medical attendance, and supposed to be suffering from mumps until the doctor was called in. The patient died two days after its admission to the Hospital.

Scarlet Fever.—Nearly all the attacks were of a mild type. They were spread over the whole year, and two or three of them were imported cases. In one instance the Council took proceedings against the employer of a servant girl for sending her to her home at Cumnor from Thame where she was in service without taking proper precautions, and while she was still in an infectious state, and the peeling of the skin was not ended. A conviction was obtained and a fine inflicted.

Enteric Fever.—Two of the attacks occurred in a new house at Boar's Hill, with good sanitary arrangements and

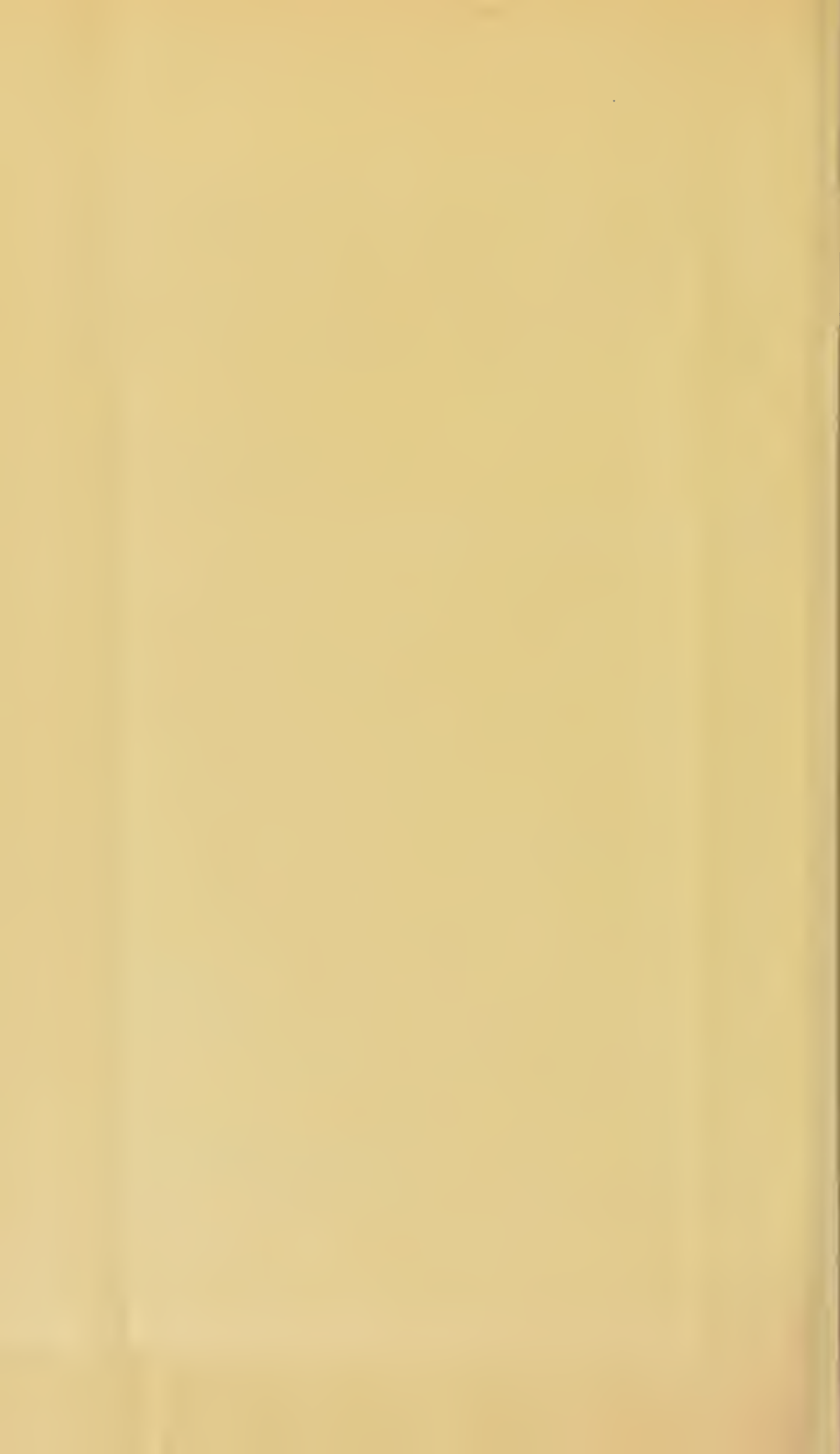
water supply. No satisfactory clue to their origin could be made out, but it seems probable that the complaint was contracted away from it. Both these patients were taken to the Radcliffe Infirmary at Oxford. The other two were treated at home, not being in a fit state for removal to hospital. In one case the well water supply was unsatisfactory, but the origin of attacks could not be traced.

As regards non-notifiable zymotic complaints the district was practically free from any serious outbreak of any of them, but there was one infantile death from whooping cough, and three from diarrhœa, two being infants, and the other a female above sixty-five years old.

The births registered during the year were 203 in number M. 95, F. 108, and the total deaths within the district were 100, viz.: first quarter, 30; second quarter, 23; third quarter, 16; fourth quarter, 31; one of them being a "non-resident." Three deaths in the County Asylum, with five in the Union House, and two in the Cottage Hospital, Abingdon, of persons previously living in it, have to be added, making the nett number 110—M. 59, F. 51, being at the proportional rate of 542 per 1,000 registered births. There were sixteen deaths of infants less than a twelve month old, equal to 94 per 1,000 births. Seven of these died from deficient vitality and developmental diseases. Consumption was fatal to ten persons and Cancerous diseases to eleven. Pulmonary inflammations accounted for fifteen deaths, and seven resulted from accidents.

The respective rates for the chief causes of death per 1,000 of the population were as follows respectively :—

Whooping Cough	0·12	Cancer	... ..	1·21
Diphtheria	... 0·12	Pulmonary Inflammations		1·78
Diarrhœa	... 0·36	Developmental Diseases	} 0·95	
Consumption	... 1·19	under five years		



ABINGDON RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

THIS DISTRICT WAS NOT CONSTITUTED UNTIL 1895.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1901 and Previous Years.

Institutions within District receiving sick and infirm "Non-residents":—
Isolation Hospital.

Institutions outside District receiving sick and infirm "Residents" from it:—
Union House, Abingdon; Cottage Hospital, Abingdon; County Asylum, Moulsoford, and Royal Berks Hospital, Reading.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents regis- tered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1895	8,967	229	25.5	20	88	125	13.9	nil.	nil.	18	143	15.9		
1896	8,876	235	26.4	23	98	107	12.0	"	"	10	117	13.2		
1897	8,785	238	27.1	21	88	106	12.1	"	"	10	116	13.2		
1898	8,694	231	26.6	24	104	112	12.9	"	"	20	132	15.2		
1899	8,603	179	20.8	21	117	123	14.3	"	"	12	135	15.7		
1900	8,512	182	21.4	23	126	126	14.8	"	"	13	139	16.3		
Averages for years 1895-1900	8,739	216	24.7	22	103	116	13.3	"	"	14	130	14.9		
1901	8,421	203	24.1	16	78	100	11.9	1	"	10	110	13.1		

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

At Census of 1901: Area of District in acres (exclusive of Area covered by water) 40,860; Total population at all ages, 8,370; Number of inhabited houses, 1,945; Average number of persons per house, 4.3.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1901.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.								NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.		
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	2
Membranous croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	7	...	...	5	1	1	...	3
Typhus fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	1
Relapsing fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	14	...	1	6	4	3	...	6	

Isolation Hospital: Joint Hospital for Abingdon Rural and Urban Districts in the Marsham Road.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1901.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.								DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7A	7B	8	
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and mem- branous croup ... }	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other continued...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Enteritis	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute rheumatism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	10	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	...
Other tubercular diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	11	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	...
Bronchitis	13	2	...	...	I	I	I	8	...
Pneumonia	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respi- ratory organs ... }	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver ... }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veneral diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and accidents parturition ... }	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...
Heart diseases	17	...	...	I	...	I	7	8	...
Other diseases of circu- lating system ... }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accidents	7	I	...	...	...	I	4	I	...
Suicides ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy and cerebral hemorrhage ... }	6	...	...	...	...	...	I	5	...
Other diseases of brain and nervous system ... }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of digestive system ... }	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...
Hepatic diseases ... }	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...
Renal diseases ... }	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...
Rheumatism, gout, and rheumatoid arthritis ... }	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...
Developmental diseases under 5 years of age ... }	7	6	I	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old age and decay	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
All other causes	5	I	I	...	...	...	2	I	...
	M. 59	F. 51							
All causes	110	16	2	1	3	8	33	47	1

CULHAM RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

At the date of the Census of 1881 the Oxfordshire parishes included in Abingdon Union, which now constitute the Culham Sanitary District, had an enumerated population of 2,836. In 1891 it had fallen to 2,692, and in the report for 1900 it was provisionally estimated, after the addition of the proportion of inmates of the Abingdon Union House received from the district, as amounting to 2,582 at the middle of the year. It appears, however, from the recently issued preliminary report of the Registrar General on the results of the late Census that the enumerated population on April 1st, 1891, was only 2,421. I have therefore recalculated the chief vital statistics for the years since 1895, and they will be found in Table I. at the end of this report. The corrected estimated population at the middle of the year amounted to 2,436, occupying 570 houses (a decrease of eighteen since 1891), in an area of 13,689 acres, the density of the population being 4·2 per house.

Mr. S. C. Tomkins, sanitary inspector, in his return of the work of the year, reports the inspection of fifty-six premises, on thirty-two of which nuisances were discovered, all of which have been abated. Nine related to insanitary closets and drains, seven new pail closets being provided, five to foul or over-crowded houses, five to cowsheds, and four to bakehouses requiring cleansing, and the remainder were of a miscellaneous character. Two samples of well waters were submitted to analysis, and as the result shewed that they were polluted the wells were closed and fresh ones provided. Two fresh cowhouses were placed on the register and twelve were inspected, as also seven bakehouses, one slaughterhouse, eight piggeries, and ten canal boats.

The only case of notifiable infectious disease reported during the year was one of scarlet fever, the patient, a young man of eighteen, coming down from Reading just prior to the

appearance of the rash. As he was well isolated at home it was not considered necessary to open the hospital, and there was not any spread of the complaint.

There was not any outbreaks of the non-notifiable infectious complaints reported during the year, and the only fatal attacks that occurred in this class were one from influenza of a female adult, and one from infantile diarrhoea.

No deaths were recorded from consumption, but cancerous affections were fatal to four, and pulmonary inflammations to eight persons, two-thirds of whom were over sixty-five years of age.

Fifty births were registered in the course of the year, and thirty-five deaths, viz: first quarter, 12; second quarter, 13; third quarter, 3; fourth quarter, 7; to which must be added eight deaths in Abingdon Union House, and one in the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading, of persons received from the district, making the nett total, 44—M. 18, F. 26. Of this number four were less than a twelvemonth old, and twenty-seven were over sixty-five. The deaths at all ages were in the high relative proportion of 880 to 1,000 births, but the infantile mortality (under one year) was only at the rate of 80 to the 1,000 births. Nearly a fifth of the total deaths during the year resulted from pulmonary inflammations, and about the same proportion from heart complaints. Chronic affections of the brain were almost equally fatal, and the same number (seven), were certified as due simply to "old age and decay." See Table IV.

The respective rates per 1,000 of the population for most of the above were as follows:—

Influenza	...	0·41	Pulmonary Inflammations	3·28
Diarrhoea	...	0·41	Developmental Diseases	} 0·41
Cancer	...	1·64	under five years	

CULHAM RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

THIS DISTRICT WAS NOT CONSTITUTED UNTIL 1895.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1901 and Previous Years.

Institutions within District receiving sick and infirm "Non-residents":—Nil.

Institutions outside District receiving sick and infirm "Residents" from it:—

Union House, Abingdon; Cottage Hospital, Abingdon; County Asylum, Moulsoford, and Royal Berks Hospital, Reading.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District. Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District. Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.			NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.						
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1895	2,598	62	23·9	4	64	44	16·9	nil.	nil.	4	48	18·4
1896	2,571	72	28·0	6	83	34	13·2	"	"	6	40	15·6
1897	2,544	67	26·3	5	75	37	14·5	"	"	2	39	15·3
1898	2,517	73	29·0	8	109	37	14·7	"	"	5	42	16·7
1899	2,490	69	27·7	9	130	39	15·7	"	"	3	42	16·9
1900	2,463	63	25·6	6	95	34	13·8	"	"	8	42	17·0
Averages for years 1895-1900	2,527	68	26·9	6	93	37	14·6	"	"	7	42	16·6
1901	2,436	50	20·5	4	80	35	14·4	"	"	9	44	18·1

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

At Census of 1901: Area of District in acres (exclusive of Area covered by water) 13,689; Total population at all ages, 2,421; Number of inhabited houses, 570; Average number of persons per house, 4.2.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1901.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.								NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.		
Small-pox	
Cholera	
Diphtheria	
Membranous croup	
Erysipelas	
Scarlet fever	I	...	...	I	...	...	...	...
Typhus fever	
Enteric fever	
Relapsing fever	
Continued fever	
Puerperal fever	
Plague	
Totals	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

Cottage Isolation Hospital at Clifton Hampden.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1901.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.								DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7A	7B	8	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and mem- branous croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Enteric ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other continued...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute rheumatism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other tubercular diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Bronchitis ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...
Pneumonia ...	3	I	...	...	...	I	...	1	...
Pleurisy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respi- ratory organs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veneral diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and accidents { parturition ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...
Other diseases of circu- lating system ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accidents ...	I	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicides ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy and cerebral hemorrhage ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	I	4	...
Other diseases of brain and nervous system ...	2	...	I	I	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of digestive system ...	2	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Hepatic diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Renal diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism, gout, and rheumatoid arthritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developmental diseases under 5 years of age ...	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old age and decay ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
All other causes ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
All causes ...	M. 18 F. 26 44	4	2	1	...	1	9	27	...

ABINGDON URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

THE Registrar General having now issued a preliminary report of the results of the census of 1901, I have recalculated the principal vital statistics of the district for the ten years, 1891-1901, on the basis of the returns contained in it. In my report for 1900 the population of the borough was estimated at the middle of the year as amounting to 6,310 after a certain proportion of the inmates of the Union House had been deducted as belonging to the rural districts from which they were received, and it was pointed out that probably this estimate would require some correction after the census of 1901 had been taken. The Registrar General's return now published gives the enumerated population on April 1st, 1901, as amounting to 6,480, being a decrease of seventy-seven since the previous census. When corrected for the rural portion of the Union House inmates, the estimated number at the middle of the year would be 6,382 occupying 1,440 houses in an area of 730 acres. During the ten years interval between the two censuses there has been an increase of fifty-six houses in the district, eight of which have been erected during the past year. A good many of them are of the better class, and all have been built in accordance with the bye-laws regulating their sanitary and structural arrangements; the average number of inhabitants per house is 4.5.

Detailed inspections have been made of 333 houses in the course of the year in West St. Helens, Lombard Street, North-court, The Vineyard, Bury Street, Bridge Street, Market Place, Stert Street, Station Road, Broad Street, Bath Street and the Square, the results of which were reported to the Council. Only two cases of overcrowding were met with, and these were not to a serious extent, but structural repairs, or cleansing and whitewashing were required in nearly 150 instances, improved ventilation in twenty-five, and defects as to closets or drainage were noted on fifty premises. Nine milk-shops and cow-sheds, sixteen bakehouses, and five

slaughter-houses, as also one common lodging-house and eight canal boats have been inspected. No nuisances were discovered on any, and the regulations affecting them are observed. Four samples of drinking water have been submitted to analysis, one of them was from the reservoir at Wootton, which was examined bacteriologically as well as chemically with satisfactory results; the others were well waters from houses in the town, and all of them proved to be seriously polluted.

Thirty attacks of notifiable infectious illness were reported during the year, viz.: diphtheria, nine; erysipelas, ten; scarlet fever, six; enteric fever, four; and puerperal fever, one; the only fatal case being the last named.

Diphtheria.—In February a solitary attack of this complaint was reported in Brewery Lane, and the patient was removed to the Isolation Hospital, as were all the other cases notified during the year. No others occurred till July 21st, when five attacks were reported between that date and August 15th. There was only a single case in each house,—in every instance the water supply was from the town mains, and the houses were in a satisfactory condition as regards drainage. They occurred in different parts of the town, two of the patients being adults, and the others children from four to seven years old each attending a different school; but all had their milk from two milksellers, who drew their supplies from farms, one of which was within and the other just outside the borough boundary. A careful examination was made of the milk-shops and the farms, as also of the cattle, samples of the milk being taken at each place (as also two of ice-creams sold in the town) and sent up for bacteriological examination to the Laboratory of Clinical Pathology, Queen Anne Street, London. The characteristic micro-organism of diphtheria was not found in any of the samples, although in the milk from one of the farms, and that of the shop supplied by it, a considerable variety of organisms belonging to other groups were present in the cultures and the sub-cultures made from them, some of which were of a doubtful character, but not belonging to the

diphtheroid group, and apparently not capable of originating the disease. The sanitary arrangements of both farms, as also the water supply, proved to be good, all the cattle were also in good health, and there had not been any illness in either herd. At one of the milk-shops sanitary improvements were found necessary, which have since been carried out, but nothing was discovered that would account for the outbreak, which did not extend beyond the five cases already mentioned. In December three more cases were notified, two of them in one family living in the Vineyard, and the other in a different part of the town. The milk supply was from different dealers, and the water supply from the town mains, but it was admitted that at times water from the old pump wells was used.

Scarlet Fever.—The six cases reported during the year occurred between the beginning of March and the end of June; five families being affected in different parts of the town. The origin of the attacks could not be discovered nor was there any apparent connection between them. All the children were sent to the Isolation Hospital as soon as the notifications were received, and in each instance, although there were other children in every family, there was not any spread of infection.

Enteric Fever.—One case was notified in April, and near the end of the year three others were reported, one being an inmate of the Union House and the others living in different parts of the town. In one instance the water supply was from the main, in the other from the polluted wells already referred to. All the patients were treated in hospital.

Erysipelas.—Five of the ten cases reported occurred amongst inmates of the Union House, and one patient was taken to the Isolation Hospital.

The fatal attack of puerperal fever was that of a very young woman who had been attended by a midwife, and the case was complicated with pneumonia.

The vital statistics for the year are of a very satisfactory character (see Table I. and IV. at the end of this report).

The registered births numbered 158—M. 68, F. 90—and the deaths 100, viz.: (first quarter, 30; second quarter, 22; third quarter, 26; fourth quarter, 22), being thirty fewer than in 1900. Of this number twenty-four occurred in the Union House and the Cottage Hospital, sixteen of them being “non-residents” and belonging to the rural districts of the Abingdon Union; but four deaths of previous “residents” in the district occurred in the County Asylum at Moulsoford and have to be included in the year’s return (one of them being the fatal enteric fever case in Table IV.) The nett deaths are therefore 88—M. 45, F. 43—which equals the low rate of 13·7 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as against a rate of 18·3 in 1900. The birth rate, 24·8 per 1,000, was somewhat higher than in the previous year, but it still shows the same tendency to decrease as has characterised it since 1891—see Table I. The infantile mortality (eighteen children under a twelvemonth old), was about the ordinary number and amounted to a proportion of 114 per 1,000 births. With the exception of the case of puerperal fever, and that of enteric fever already referred to, the mortality from notifiable infectious diseases was “nil,” while from the non-notifiable complaints it was limited to three deaths of infants from diarrhœa during the autumn.

Consumption accounted for eight deaths between the ages of fifteen and forty-five; cancerous affections were fatal to seven persons, all above forty-five years of age, and pulmonary inflammations resulted in eleven deaths.

Of the eleven deaths from developmental diseases under five years, all but one were infants less than a twelvemonth old, and of these seven died during their first month, three of them being prematurely born.

The death rates per 1,000 of the estimated population for the above-named diseases were as follows respectively:—

Enteric Fever ...	0·15	Cancer	1·09
Diarrhœa ...	0·47	Pulmonary Inflammations	1·72
Consumption ...	1·28	Developmental Diseases } under 5 years of age }	1·72

ABINGDON URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1901 and Previous Years.

Institutions within District receiving sick and infirm "Non-residents":—
Union House and Cottage Hospital.

Institutions outside District receiving sick and infirm "Residents" from it:—
Isolation Hospital, Marsham Road; County Asylum, Moulsoford, and Royal Berks Hospital, Reading.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1891	6,462	184	28.5	21	11.4	114	17.6	22	18	1	96	14.8
1892	6,454	189	29.3	15	7.9	126	19.3	20	9	1	118	18.3
1893	6,446	164	25.4	21	12.8	113	17.5	33	18	5	100	15.5
1894	6,438	184	27.9	22	11.9	104	16.1	27	17	4	91	14.1
1895	6,430	160	24.8	20	12.5	136	21.1	35	21	2	117	18.2
1896	6,422	165	25.7	21	12.7	102	15.9	23	12	1	91	14.2
1897	6,414	161	25.1	17	10.6	92	14.3	17	11	3	84	13.1
1898	6,406	137	21.4	15	10.9	119	18.7	34	24	7	102	15.9
1899	6,398	174	27.2	29	16.7	123	19.2	29	13	3	113	17.7
1900	6,390	151	23.6	17	11.3	130	20.3	31	18	5	117	18.3
Averages for years 1891-1900	6,426	166	25.8	19	11.8	114	17.7	27	16	3	102	15.9
1901	6,382	158	24.8	18	11.4	100	15.7	22	16	4	88	13.7

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

At Census of 1901: Area of District in acres (exclusive of Area covered by water) 730; Total population at all ages, 6,480; Number of inhabited houses, 1,440; Average number of persons per house, 4.5.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1901.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.								NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.		
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	9	...	2	1	1	5	...	9	
Membranous croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	1
Scarlet fever	6	...	2	3	1	...	...	5
Typhus fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	3
Relapsing fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	30	...	4	4	4	18	...	18	

Isolation Hospital: Joint Hospital for Abingdon Rural and Urban Districts in the Marsham Road.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1901.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.								DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7A	7B	8	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and mem- branous croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Enteric ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other continued...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute rheumatism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis ...	8	...	...	3	4	1	...	...	...
Other tubercular diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease ...	7	...	...	...	...	3	4	6	...
Bronchitis ...	7	2	1	...	...	1	3	1	...
Pneumonia ...	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...
Pleurisy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respi- ratory organs ...	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veneral diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Premature birth ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and accidents { parturition ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...
Other diseases of circu- lating system ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accidents ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
Suicides ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy and cerebral hemorrhage ...	8	...	...	...	...	3	5	1	...
Other diseases of brain and nervous system ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of digestive system ...	4	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Hepatic diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Renal diseases ...	5	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...
Rheumatism, gout, and rheumatoid arthritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developmental diseases under 5 years of age ...	8	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old age and decay ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	9	...
All other causes ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
All causes ...	M. 45 F. 43 88	18	3	3	4	4	18	38	22

WALLINGFORD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

At the date of the Census of 1891, the total enumerated population of this district was returned as 6,567, this being an increase of 293 during the ten years interval between it and the preceding one. Since then the yearly estimate of the number of persons living in the district contained in the annual report on it has been founded on these data, and after deducting the inmates of the County Asylum at Moulsoford, who for the purposes of this return are considered "non-residents" as they are with very few exceptions received from other parts of the County and beyond it, and also including the proportion of inmates of the Wallingford Union House who belong to the district, the population at the middle of 1900 was provisionally estimated as being 6,316. The Registrar General has now published his preliminary report on the recent Census of 1901, and it appears that the increase which had obtained between 1881-91 has in the last decennium been converted into a decrease of 364, the total number enumerated being 6,203, so that the population at the middle of the year, corrected as above, is estimated as 5,804, and I have therefore recalculated the more important vital statistics for each year since the district was constituted in 1895, and they will be found in Table I. at the end of this report.

At North Hagbourne the general sanitary conditions have greatly improved during the year. A long row of some thirty good houses has been erected by the Great Western Railway Company for some of their men, the present supply of water being from wells which were analysed by me before they were passed for use. The roads have been made up, and bacterial treatment of sewage has been adopted at the sewage outfall works.

Mr. R. B. Lay in his return of the year's work reports the inspection of 625 premises, seventy-seven being examined in detail, and the discovery of nuisances on 218, of which all but eighteen had been abated by the close of the year, without the necessity of serving formal notices arising in any case. Nearly two-thirds (131) related to foul closets and drains, twenty-one to impure or deficient water supply, twenty-seven to dirty, decayed or overcrowded houses, thirteen being reported by me to the Council under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, and ten closed as unfit for occupation. Fifty-eight cow-sheds and milk-shops, thirty piggeries, six bake-houses and three slaughter-houses were inspected, and with the exception of one cow-shed and two bake-houses were found in good sanitary condition. A special inspection and report was made in November on the water supply of the village of Brightwell affecting thirty-five wells which supply sixty-one premises. Twenty-two of the wells had a sufficient supply in them, and the water was believed to be pure, but of the others, six, supplying nine premises, were dry. The water obtained from three was not used for drinking as it was considered impure, and the sanitary surroundings of the other six were of a doubtful character. As the village is situated on the upper green sand, the well water should be of good quality when there is no liability to contamination from leaky drains or cesspits, and I submitted for the consideration of the Council the desirability of driving tube wells at suitable distances along the village to a sufficient depth to ensure a good and unpolluted supply.

An enquiry was held at Didcot by Col. W. L. Coke, one of the Inspectors of the Local Government Board, relative to a proposal to borrow £2,500 for the purpose of providing a water supply, which is much needed both for that parish and for North Hagbourne, from the deep bored well of the Great Western Railway Company at Appleford.

Eighteen samples of well water were submitted to analysis, five of which were from the wells of the new cottages of the Railway Company at North Hagbourne, and two from cottages at Cholsey. None of these gave evidence of sewage contamination, but they were not waters of a high class. The other eleven were from wells at Long Wittenham, and they will be referred to again.

As regards the provision of an Isolation Hospital for the sanitary districts included in the Wallingford Union, the difficulties referred to in my last annual report have not yet been removed, and the matter still remains unsettled.

Thirty-four notifications of attacks of infectious complaints were received during the year, or three more than in 1900. They were as follows:—diphtheria, twelve; erysipelas, two; scarlet fever, five; enteric fever, thirteen (all but one of which occurred in the County Asylum); and puerperal fever, two.

Diphtheria.—Reference was made to an outbreak of this complaint at Long Wittenham during the latter part of the year in the report for 1901, up to the end of which cases had occurred successively in four families at intervals of about a month. No clue to their origin could be discovered. At the middle of January, 1902, a single and fatal case occurred in a family where there were several other children, the house and its surroundings being in a very fair sanitary condition. After another interval of a month six attacks were notified in three families between February 15th and 18th. Four of them occurred in one house where there were eight children, and the other two were young single men in different cottages. There were at the same time other cases of a less definite character. I obtained the sanction of the Council to the sending up "swabs," taken from the throats of the children, to London for bacteriological examination. In each case microbes (*Diplococci* *Staphylococci* and *Streptococci*) were found,

but the characteristic bacillus of diphtheria was absent in all these cases, while it was found in those from the well defined ones. At the beginning of March three further attacks were reported in the family in which the fatal case had occurred at the beginning of the year, and again on April 1st, in a child who had been in contact with them. A detailed inspection was made of every house where the complaint had appeared, of the schools, and the cow-sheds, the milk supply being from three different sources. Eleven well waters were submitted to analysis, taken from the cottages implicated and the supplies at the dairy farms, six being also sent to Dr. Andrewes, of Bartholomew Hospital, for bacteriological examination, who reported the absence of the diphtheritic organism in all of them, while chemically the waters did not give any evidence of serious organic pollution, though, being mostly from surface wells, they were not of a high class. Samples of milk from the three farms supplying the families where cases had occurred were also sent up to Dr. Andrewes, who reported on them to the effect that he made cultures from the milks on serum agar, and then incubated them at 37 C. "In no case did any colonies of the diphtheria bacillus arise, though the cultures were carefully examined after two days, and after eight days. The chance of detecting diphtheria bacilli in milk by this method is a somewhat remote one." "I rely," continued Dr. Andrewes, "much more on direct animal experiment, which affords by far the most certain and reliable test. For this purpose the milks immediately on my receiving them were well shaken, and then poured into conical glasses holding 200 cub. cent. each. These glasses had been previously sterilized, and two were filled with each milk and placed in an ice chest to precipitate. On the following day they were removed, without shaking, from the ice chest, the cream skimmed off with sterilized watch glasses, and the bulk of the milk poured away, leaving the lowermost portion (some two or three c.c.) with such sediment as had precipitated. With these

sediments six guinea pigs were inoculated subcutaneously in the groin by means of a hypodermic syringe, which was of course sterilized before each injection. Two animals were thus inoculated from each milk, and each received the deposit from 200 cubic centimeters of milk. It is tolerably certain that had diphtheria bacilli been present in any sample they would have been introduced into the animals by this method, and would have produced recognizable illness or death, inasmuch as the guinea pig is highly susceptible to the diphtheria bacillus. It is now a week since the animals were inoculated, and all six have remained lively and in good health." In conclusion, Dr. Andrewes reported that he was unable to find any evidence of the presence of the diphtheria bacillus in any one of the three samples, nor did it appear possible to employ more stringent tests than those he had employed.

It also came to my knowledge that there had been a good deal of fatal illness among the village cats, and these animals being susceptible, according to Professor Klein, to the disease, though it manifests itself differently in them to what it does in man, careful enquiry was made throughout the village on this point. It appears that since November fifteen of these animals were attacked with some undefinable malady, differently described by their owners. Eight died, and one was killed. In one instance the owner said she fed the sick animal with a teaspoon, and thinks she may have inadvertently used the same spoon herself afterwards without properly cleansing it, with the result that she had a sore throat herself. This information was lacking in precision, and I therefore arranged with Dr. Freeborn, of Clifton Hampden, who was attending several of the cases, and who took great interest in the matter, that if any further cases of the kind occurred, and it was found practicable to do so, the body of the animal should be sent to Dr. Andrewes for pathological and bacteriological examination. This was done with a cat which died on March 21st after two

days' illness. A most exhaustive examination was made both microscopically of sections of the affected tissues, and cultures of the diseased secretions, which, with subcultures from them were tested on guinea pigs with severe local results, but without any evidence of diphtheritic infection, or of the bacillus of this disease, though there was abundant growth of other organisms; and the ultimate conclusion arrived at was that the cause of death was a severe double pleurisy, and not the broncho-pneumonia, which is, according to Professor Klein, the form in which diphtheria affects cats. Dr. Andrewes' final conclusion was that "the animal had died from acute pleurisy, due to mixed infection from a number of different bacteria, and that a very careful and detailed examination had failed to yield any evidence that the diphtheria bacillus had played any part in the process." In order that the best practicable means might be taken to stamp out the disease and ensure the carrying out of necessary precautions for this purpose, two trained nurses were employed to take charge of the cases which were spread over the entire length of the village, and lasted from August, 1900, to April, 1901. The school was closed for several weeks, and it was disinfected with formalin, as was the church also, by a professional disinfecter, each infected cottage being carefully inspected, the defective sanitary arrangements remedied as far as possible, and disinfection carried out by the sanitary inspector as soon as the attacks in it were at an end. The only other case reported during the year was one in May at Aston Tirrold.

Scarlet Fever.—The five cases notified were spread over nine months, and occurred in different villages. In one instance the infection was probably taken at Reading, one case was that of a nurse in the County Asylum, as to which, as also in the other three the source of infection could not be traced.

Enteric Fever.—With one exception, to the origin of which no clue could be found, all the thirteen attacks reported during

the year occurred on the female side of the County Asylum between the end of February and the beginning of May. The outbreak resulted in six deaths, one being a patient received from this district, and the remainder "non-residents." All the cases were removed to the isolation hospital in the institution as soon as they were diagnosed, and every possible means was adopted to stop the outbreak, which was thought to have originated from an accidental escape of sewer gas into the ward where it commenced.

One of the two notified attacks of puerperal fever proved fatal, but otherwise there was nothing of special interest in either, or in the two cases of erysipelas that occurred in the course of the year.

There was but a single death throughout the year from any non-notifiable zymotic complaint, viz: one from influenza, but an outbreak of measles at Aston Tirrold necessitated the temporary closing of the school

One hundred and sixty-three births were registered during the year, viz: M. 79, F. 84, and the total deaths were 138 (first quarter, 43; second quarter, 41; third quarter, 22; fourth quarter, 32), of which 81 occurred in the County Asylum, all but four being "non-residents." After these have been deducted, with three deaths also of non-residents from accidental drowning by the upsetting of a boat on the Thames, and adding five in the Union House, and one in Wallingford Cottage Hospital of previous residents in the district, the corrected mortality amounted to 64—M. 27, F. 37, seven being infants less than a twelvemonth old, three of whom were prematurely born, while twenty-five were persons above sixty-five—see Table IV. The corrected deaths at all ages were therefore at the rate of 397 per 1,000 births, being the lowest proportional rate for the year in the combined district, and the infantile mortality was also at the low rate of 43 per 1,000 of the registered births, which were at the

rate of 27·7 per 1,000 of the population. The corrected death-rate was 11·0—see Table I.

Consumption was fatal to five, and cancerous affections to four persons. Seven deaths resulted from pulmonary inflammations, all but one being adults, and the rates per 1,000 of the estimated population for the principal diseases above named were as follows :—

Diphtheria	...	0·17	Cancer	...	...	0·69
Enteric Fever	...	0·17	Pulmonary Inflammations			1·21
Influenza	...	0·17	Developmental diseases	}		0·86
Consumption	...	0·86	under five years of age			

WALLINGFORD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

THIS DISTRICT WAS NOT CONSTITUTED UNTIL 1895.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1901 and Previous Years.

Institutions within District receiving sick and infirm "Non-residents":—
County Asylum, Moulsoford.

Institutions outside District receiving sick and infirm "Residents" from it:—
Union House, Wallingford; Cottage Hospital, Wallingford, and Royal Berks Hospital, Reading.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1895	6,022	148	24.6	18	122	119	19.7	52	50	11	80	13.3		
1896	5,985	142	23.7	24	169	125	20.1	47	46	5	84	14.0		
1897	5,949	183	30.7	11	60	112	18.8	47	46	4	70	11.8		
1898	5,913	134	22.7	24	179	131	22.1	53	52	8	85	14.4		
1899	5,876	143	24.3	15	105	134	22.8	65	63	5	76	12.9		
1900	5,840	126	21.1	8	64	143	24.5	85	84	10	69	11.8		
Averages for years 1895-1900	5,931	146	24.6	16	109	127	21.4	58	55	7	77	13.0		
1901	5,804	161	27.7	7	43	138	23.8	81	80	6	64	11.0		

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

At Census of 1901: Area of District in acres (exclusive of Area covered by water) 23,759; Total population at all ages, 6,203; Number of inhabited houses, 1,270; Average number of persons per house, 4.9.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1901.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.								NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.		
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	12	...	2	8	2	...	...	...
Membranous croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Scarlet fever	5	1	...	1	3	...	...	...
Typhus fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	13*	...	...	...	1	12	...	...
Relapsing fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	34	1	2	9	6	15	1	...	

Isolation Hospital: None at present.

* All but one of these cases were patients in the County Asylum.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1901.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.								DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7A	7B	8	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous croup ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Enteric ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6
{ Other continued...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute rheumatism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis ...	5	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	6
Other tubercular diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Cancer, malignant disease ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2
Bronchitis ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3
Pneumonia ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	9
Pleurisy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Venereal diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and accidents { parturition ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases ...	11	...	...	...	1	2	2	6	9
Other diseases of circulating system ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accidents ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Suicides ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy and cerebral hemorrhage ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	23
Other diseases of brain and nervous system ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of digestive system ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Hepatic diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Renal diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Rheumatism, gout, and rheumatoid arthritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developmental diseases { under 5 years of age	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old age and decay ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	15
All other causes ...	4	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	2
All causes ...	M. 27 F. 37 64	7	1	2	2	8	19	25	81

CROWMARSH RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

A PRELIMINARY report on the recent Census of April 1st, 1901, having been published by the Registrar General, in which the enumerated population of this district is stated as being 4,774, it appears that the annual decrease in their number in the ten years 1891-1901 has been nearly identical with that which had occurred in the preceding decennium, and that the error in the estimate given in my annual report for 1900 did not exceed about 100. The addition of the proportion of Union House inmates received from this district brings up the corrected number to 4,824 at the middle of the year, and in Table I. following this report, will be found the rates of the principal vital statistics of the district, recalculated on the basis of the late Census for each year since it was constituted in 1895.

Mr. A. G. Gray, in his return of work done during the year, reports 388 premises inspected, on 190 of which nuisances were discovered. All but ten were remedied before the close of the year. Nearly half (90) related to insanitary closets, and thirty to faulty drainage, twenty-two to foul or over crowded houses, fourteen of the last named being dealt with. Sixteen nuisances were abated arising from the improper keeping of animals, mostly swine, and the remainder were of a miscellaneous character. Seven premises were provided with pail closets, and five new wells were sunk. Thirty cowsheds and milkshops, twenty piggeries, five slaughter-houses and eleven bakehouses were inspected, all being found in satisfactory order except four of the bakehouses which required whitewashing. Twelve canal boats were inspected as they passed through the district.

The question of the water supply of the villages of Woodcote and Newington still remains unsettled, the Local Government Board having declined to sanction a loan for the

carrying out of the proposals put forward for the first-named, and the parish council of Newington being unwilling to incur the expense of carrying out the plan proposed for the supply of the place.

Special inspections have been made, and reports presented to the Council, with reference to insanitary closets at some of the cottages at Littleworth, and of a row of new cottages at North Stoke, where also the water supply provided was insufficient.

Twenty notifications of attacks of infectious complaints were received during the year, viz.: diphtheria, six; erysipelas, four; scarlet fever, two; enteric fever, six; puerperal fever, two; the only fatal cases being one of diphtheria, and one from a "non-notifiable" complaint, viz., measles. See Table IV.

Diphtheria.—A single attack was reported in July at an inn at Dorchester, where the drainage arrangements were very unsatisfactory. They were subsequently remodelled. Very complete isolation of the patient was maintained, and there was not any other case. The other five attacks occurred between September 30th and October 18th at Benson, and the spread of the complaint was probably due to infection at the school, which was temporarily closed. Isolation and disinfection were carried out as completely as was practicable, and the outbreak quickly came to an end.

One of the two cases of scarlet fever occurred at an inn which was temporarily closed.

As regards the six notified attacks of enteric fever, all the patients were children between five and fourteen years of age. No connection could be made out between them. Some of the cottages had common vault closets, and others pails, the milk supply was from different dealers, and in two cases only was the water believed to be of doubtful quality.

One hundred and twenty-two births were registered during the year—M. 66, F. 56, and the total deaths were 71, viz.: first quarter, 16; second quarter, 19; third quarter, 16;

fourth quarter, 20. To these, nine deaths in Wallingford Union House, two in Reading Hospital, and one person accidentally drowned by the upsetting of a boat on the Thames beyond the limits of the district, must be added, all being previous residents in it, making the "nett deaths eighty-two—M. 42, F. 40, ten of whom were infants less than a twelve-month old, and twenty-eight were persons over sixty-five.

The deaths at all ages were at the rate of 672 per 1,000 registered births, that for infants in their first year, three of whom were prematurely born, being eighty-two per 1,000 births.

Six persons died from consumption, seven from cancerous diseases, and pulmonary inflammations were fatal to twelve, of whom all but two were adults.

The death-rates for the above-named diseases per 1,000 of the population were as follows :—

Measles	...	0·21	Cancer	...	1·45
Diphtheria	...	0·21	Pulmonary Inflammations		2·49
Consumption	...	1·24	Developmental Diseases	}	1·86
			under five years	...	

CROWMARSH RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

THIS DISTRICT WAS NOT CONSTITUTED UNTIL 1895.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1901 and Previous Years.

Institutions within District receiving sick and infirm "Non-residents"—Nil.

Institutions outside District receiving sick and infirm "Residents" from it:—

County Asylum, Moulsoford; Union House, Wallingford; Cottage Hospital, Wallingford, and Royal Berks Hospital, Reading.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1895	5,066	121	23.9	13	107	93	18.4	nil.	nil.	7	100	19.7
1896	5,029	120	23.9	13	108	80	15.9	"	"	6	85	16.9
1897	4,971	120	24.1	8	108	70	14.1	"	"	6	76	15.3
1898	4,934	146	29.6	6	103	73	14.8	"	"	6	79	16.0
1899	4,897	117	23.9	17	145	77	15.7	"	"	7	84	17.1
1900	4,861	120	24.7	11	92	61	12.5	"	"	7	68	14.0
Averages for years 1895-1900	4,960	124	25.0	11	110	76	15.3	"	"	6	82	16.5
1901	4,824	122	25.3	10	82	71	14.7	"	"	11	82	17.0

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

At Census of 1901: Area of District in acres (exclusive of Area covered by water) 18,558; Total population at all ages, 4,774; Number of inhabited houses, 1,133; Average number of persons per house, 4.2.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1901.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	6	...	2	3	1	...	...	...
Membranous croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	4	...	...	...	1	2	1	...
Scarlet fever	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Typhus fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	20	...	2	9	2	6	1	...

Isolation Hospital: None at present in district.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1901.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.								DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7A	7B	8	
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	I	...	I	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and mem- branous croup ... }	I	...	...	I	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other continued...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ...	I	...	...	I	...	...	...	...
Acute rheumatism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	6	...	...	...	I	2	2	I	
Other tubercular diseases	2	...	...	I	...	I	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	
Bronchitis	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
Pneumonia	6	I	...	I	...	...	3	I	
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respi- ratory organs ... }	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	I	
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver ... }	4	...	...	...	...	I	3	...	
Venereal diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and accidents { parturition }	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Heart diseases	12	...	...	...	...	I	4	7	
Other diseases of circu- lating system ... }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accidents	3	...	...	...	I	2	...	...
Suicides ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy and cerebral hemorrhage }	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	
Other diseases of brain and nervous system ...	I	...	...	...	I	...	...	...
Diseases of digestive system	3	...	...	...	I	...	2	...	
Hepatic diseases ... }	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	
Renal diseases ... }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism, gout, and rheumatoid arthritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developmental diseases under 5 years of age }	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
Old age and decay ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
All other causes	3	2	...	...	...	...	I	...	
All causes	M. 42	F. 40	10	5	4	4	9	23	27
	82								

Not any Public Institution in the District.

WALLINGFORD URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

THE recently issued preliminary report of the Registrar General on the Census of April 1st, 1901, shews a total decrease of 181 in the population of this district, the enumerated number being only 2,808, as against 2,989 at the Census of 1891. In the preceding decennium there had been an increase of the population, and on the assumption that this had continued at the same rate, the number of persons living in the district in 1900 was estimated in my annual report for that year as being 3,029 after the deduction of the proportion of the inmates of the Union House belonging to the Wallingford and Crowmarsh rural districts. It has therefore been necessary to recalculate the principal vital statistics for the past ten years according to the data now published. The "corrected" estimated population at the middle of the year may be stated at 2,675, and the other statistics will be found in Table I. at the end of this report. Although the population has diminished, the number of occupied houses (624) has increased by nineteen, and the average number of persons per house does not exceed 4.5. The area of the district is 380 acres.

Mr. S. C. Johns having resigned office as sanitary inspector at the end of March, Mr. A. G. Gray was appointed as his successor, and he reports the inspection of 210 premises, and the discovery of nuisances on forty-two, nearly all of which were abated by the end of the year. The town being efficiently sewered, and having a good water supply, no nuisance was reported as regards either, and only two in respect of house drains, but eight houses were found to be overcrowded, two required cleansing, and fifteen nuisances from manure accumulations were abated. There are a large number of small piggeries on the allotment grounds as

well as several in the town itself. None of them are within the prohibited distance of dwelling houses, and they are for the most part fairly well kept, but complaints of offensive smells arising from some of them are made from time to time, and forty-six were inspected by Mr. Gray, as well as by me, and nuisances were found and abated on five of them. Seven cow-sheds and milk-shops, eight slaughter-houses and six bake-houses were visited, and notices for cleansing and white-washing were served on four of the last named, and on one slaughter-house. Six canal boats were also inspected.

The only case of notifiable disease reported during the year was one of scarlet fever, the origin of which could not be traced. Every necessary precaution was taken, and there was not any spread of infection from it.

The registered births amounted to 70, viz.: M. 39, F. 31, and the total deaths were fifty-three in number (viz., first quarter, 9; second quarter, 16; third quarter, 10; fourth quarter, 18), twenty-two of which occurred in the Union House, and two in the Cottage Hospital. Both the last named, and fifteen of those dying in the Union House, were "non-residents" in the district (as were three persons accidentally drowned by the upsetting of a boat on the river), but three deaths in the County Asylum, and one in Reading Hospital of previous residents have to be added, making the corrected number M. 23, F. 17, total 40 (being nineteen less than in 1900), twenty-five of whom were persons above sixty-five years of age, and only four infants, less than a twelvemonth old, one of these being a child prematurely born, and another, one of the drowning cases just mentioned.

The birth-rate was 26.2, and the corrected death-rate 14.9 per 1,000 of the estimated population, the rate per 1,000 births of the deaths under one year being forty-three, and of those at all ages 571. No death was registered from any infectious or zymotic disease, but one resulted from consumption,

three from cancer, one from bronchitis, and two from the developmental diseases of childhood.

The respective rates per 1,000 of the population were as follows:—

Consumption	...	0·37	Pulmonary Inflammations	0·37
Cancer	...	1·12	Developmental Diseases	} 1·12
			under five years	

WALLINGFORD URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1901 and Previous Years.

Institutions within District receiving sick and infirm "Non-residents":—
Union House, Wallingford, and Cottage Hospital.

Institutions outside District receiving sick and infirm "Residents" from it:—
County Asylum, Moulsoford, and Royal Berks Hospital, Reading.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents regis- tered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1891	2,860	75	26.2	7	93	62	21.7	17	14	3	50	17.5
1892	2,841	72	25.3	10	139	72	25.3	26	18	2	54	19.0
1893	2,823	77	27.3	8	116	60	21.2	18	15	1	46	16.8
1894	2,805	55	19.6	4	73	44	15.7	16	11	1	34	12.1
1895	2,787	77	27.6	3	39	50	17.9	24	19	3	43	15.4
1896	2,769	64	23.1	7	109	49	17.7	15	13	...	36	13.0
1897	2,751	65	23.6	5	77	47	14.9	13	12	2	37	13.4
1898	2,733	64	23.4	12	187	58	21.2	18	14	1	45	16.5
1899	2,715	62	22.8	5	81	36	13.3	13	11	3	28	10.3
1900	2,697	66	24.5	3	45	72	26.7	28	17	4	59	21.9
Averages for years 1891-1900	2,778	67	24.1	6	96	35	19.8	19	14	2	41	14.8
1901	2,675	70	26.2	3	43	53	19.8	24	17	4	40	14.9

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

At Census of 1901: Area of District in acres (exclusive of Area covered by water) 380; Total population at all ages, 2,808; Number of inhabited houses, 624; Average number of persons per house, 4.5.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1901.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox
Cholera
Diphtheria
Membranous croup
Erysipelas
Scarlet fever	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus fever
Enteric fever
Relapsing fever
Continued fever
Puerperal fever
Plague
Totals	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

Isolation Hospital: None at present in District.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1901.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.								DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7A	7B	8	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and mem- branous croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other continued...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute rheumatism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Other tubercular diseases ...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Cancer, malignant disease ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1
Bronchitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respi- ratory organs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and accidents { parturition ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Heart diseases ...	15	...	...	1	...	1	...	13	7
Other diseases of circula- ting system ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accidents ...	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Suicides ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy and cerebral hemorrhage ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	6
Other diseases of brain and nervous system ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Diseases of digestive system ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hepatic diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Renal diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Rheumatism, gout, and rheumatoid arthritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developmental diseases { under 5 years of age ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Old age and decay ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
All other causes ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
All causes ...	M. 23 F. 17 40	4	1	2	2	2	4	25	24

BRADFIELD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

At the Census of 1891 the enumerated population of this district amounted to 15,183, and on the assumption that the rate of increase which had obtained in the ten years 1881-91 had been continued during the next ten years, the provisional estimate of the number of persons living in this district at the middle of 1900 was stated in my annual report for that year at 16,176, but I pointed out that no certainty attached to this estimate, and it now appears from the recently issued preliminary report of the Registrar General on the Census of 1901 that the numbers have practically remained stationary during the decennial interval, the total increase amounting only to ninety, and the entire enumerated population to 15,273, the estimated number at the middle of the year, after the deduction of the proportion of inmates of the Union House due to Goring Rural District, being 15,243. I have therefore recalculated the principal vital statistics for the seven years since the district was constituted in 1895, and they will be found in Table I. at the end of this report. There has, however, been a considerable increase (221) in the number of occupied houses which now amount to 3,321, the average number of persons per house being 4.6. The area of the district is 15,273 acres.

Mr. Thos. Windle, sanitary inspector, in his return of the year's work reports the inspection of 466 premises, and the discovery of nuisances on fifty-three, of which forty-five were abated by the close of the year. Twelve related to foul drains and closets, and twenty-two to foul or overcrowded houses, while eight cottages were voluntarily closed by their owners at Bradfield and Padworth as unfit for occupation. In addition to these twenty-six cottages have been repaired and cleansed on the Bucklebury Estate. Drainage improvements have been carried out at seven private residences in various localities.

Services from the mains of the Tilehurst Water Company have been laid on to fifty houses. One new well has been sunk, and one closed.

Fourteen cow-sheds and milk-shops, fifteen bake-houses and three slaughter-houses were inspected, all but one bake-house and one slaughter-house which required cleansing being found in a satisfactory condition, but nuisances connected with the keeping of pigs were discovered and abated on seven premises. Plans for sixty new houses and additions to twenty-one were passed by the Council in accordance with the Building Bye-laws, and water certificates were granted for eighteen. There is not any general Isolation Hospital in the district, but the question of the provision of isolation accommodation in case of the occurrence of small-pox has been considered by the Council, and an arrangement was entered into with the firm of Messrs. Piggott, tent makers, of London, for the immediate supply and erection of the necessary tents and requisites for the reception of any cases that might be notified, but none were reported up to the end of the year.

Forty-nine notifications of attacks of infectious sickness were received during the year, viz.: diphtheria, three; erysipelas, five; scarlet fever, thirty-four; enteric fever, six; continued fever, one; the only fatal attacks being two of diphtheria and two of enteric fever.

Diphtheria.—The three reported attacks occurred at considerable intervals and respectively at Mortimer, Burghfield and Bucklebury. At neither place were any special insanitary conditions discovered, nor could the origin of the attacks be traced.

Scarlet Fever.—Of the thirty-four cases reported during the year, twenty-one occurred in Tilehurst parish, and they occurred, from time to time, through the whole period from January to December. The majority of the attacks were of a mild type, and it is probable that unrecognised cases had a considerable share in the prolonged continuance of the com-

plaint in the locality. The other cases were scattered over the entire district and occurred at considerable intervals, no attack ended fatally.

Erysipelas.—Each of the five notified attacks was of a very mild type, lasting only a few days, and all the premises were found to be in a satisfactory sanitary condition. Some of the patients were reported to be subject to the complaint.

Enteric Fever.—The first case was reported in April at a good sized cottage in Tilehurst, with a supply from the mains of the water company, no satisfactory clue to the cause of the illness could be made out. The next two attacks notified at Bradfield and at Tilehurst in May were those of two gentlemen who, probably, contracted the complaint away from home; a trained nurse was in charge of each case. In June a slight attack was reported at Tilehurst. The boy had been eating ice creams in Reading, and drinking water direct from the river shortly before he fell ill, but no other facts bearing on the origin of his illness could be elicited. The next case occurred at Beenham in September. The man was taken to Reading Hospital where he died; no history of any kind was obtainable except that he got wet, took a chill and had an attack of colic before the fever commenced. The last attack, in October, was that of a servant who was taken ill at South-sea a week before her return home to Pangbourne.

The only case of puerperal fever notified during the year was that of a person who had been attended in her confinement by a neighbour a month previous to the medical man being called in. There was nothing in the condition of the premises to account for the attack.

As regards the non-notifiable infectious complaints, outbreaks of measles made it necessary to temporarily close—Burghfield School in May, Ashampstead School in June, and Bradfield School in December. The complaint was also reported at Aldermaston and Tilehurst; but it was not found necessary to close the respective schools.

Cases of mumps occurring in the teachers' house at Upper Basildon rendered the closing of the school necessary for some weeks, and Burghfield School was closed on account of an outbreak of whooping cough in January.

In the course of the summer and autumn diarrhœa was fatal to seven persons—four being infants—as well as two certified as dying from “enteritis,” while two were above sixty-five years of age.

The births registered during the year were M. 174, F. 162, total 336; and the deaths within the district amounted to 203 (first quarter, 63; second quarter, 42; third quarter, 46; fourth quarter, 52)—from which four of inmates of the Union House received from Goring have to be deducted; seven deaths in the Royal Berks Hospital and two in the County Asylum have to be added as having been previous residents, making the nett total at all ages 208—M. 104, F. 104—being at the rate of 619 per 1,000 births. The birth rate was 21·9, and the nett death rate 13·3 per 1,000 of the estimated population, the infantile mortality (under one year) being at the rate of 104 per 1,000 registered births. Of the thirty-five deaths under the age of one year, thirteen were referred to developmental diseases of infancy, and eight to premature birth; and eighty-four, or a little over 40% of those at all ages, were over sixty-five years old. One death was recorded from influenza, and fourteen resulted from consumption, with the same number from different forms of cancer. Thirty-two persons died from the various pulmonary inflammations, nearly half of whom (17) were above sixty-five. The respective death rates for the above-named diseases per 1,000 of the population were as follows:—

Whooping Cough	0·07	Consumption	...	...	0·92	
Diphtheria	...	0·13	Cancer	...	...	0·92
Enteric Fever	...	0·13	Pulmonary Inflammations	2·10		
Influenza	...	0·07	Developmental Diseases	}		1·70
Diarrhœa	...	0·46	under five years of age			

BRADFIELD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

THIS DISTRICT WAS NOT CONSTITUTED UNTIL 1895.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1901 and Previous Years.

Institutions within District receiving sick and infirm "Non-residents":—
Union House, Bradfield.

Institutions outside District receiving sick and infirm "Residents" from it:—
County Asylum, Moulsoford, and Royal Berks Hospital, Reading.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Number.	Rate. *	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate. *
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1895	15,190	385	25.3	34	89	194	12.8	19	...	14	208	13.7		
1896	15,199	378	24.9	29	77	166	10.9	15	1	20	185	12.2		
1897	15,208	350	23.0	42	120	181	11.9	7	...	12	193	12.7		
1898	15,217	341	22.5	24	70	190	12.5	12	2	11	199	13.4		
1899	15,227	345	22.7	33	96	206	13.5	17	2	14	218	14.3		
1900	15,235	355	23.3	24	68	202	13.6	21	...	23	225	14.8		
Averages for years 1895-1900	15,211	359	23.6	31	87	190	12.5	15	1	16	205	13.5		
1901	15,243	336	21.9	35	104	203	13.3	18	4	9	208	13.6		

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

At Census of 1901: Area of District in acres (exclusive of Area covered by water) 55,215; Total population at all ages, 15,273; Number of inhabited houses, 3,321; Average number of persons per house, 4.6.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1901.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Membranous croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Scarlet fever	34	1	12	17	4	...	...	...
Typhus fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	6	...	...	1	4	1	...	1*
Relapsing fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	49	1	12	20	9	7	...	1

Isolation Hospital: None in District.

* Patient removed to Royal Berks Hospital.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1901.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.								DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7A	7B	8	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous croup ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Enteric ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Other continued ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	7	4	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Enteritis ...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute rheumatism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis ...	14	...	2	2	3	2	4	1	...
Other tubercular diseases ...	6	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease ...	14	...	...	...	...	1	4	9	2
Bronchitis ...	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Pneumonia ...	16	2	3	...	1	2	4	4	2
Pleurisy ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver ...	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...
Venereal diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth ...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and accidents { parturition ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Heart diseases ...	22	...	...	...	2	2	3	15	2
Other diseases of circulating system ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...
Accidents ...	6	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	1
Suicides ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Apoplexy and cerebral hemorrhage ...	7	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	2
Other diseases of brain and nervous system ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	2
Diseases of digestive system ...	7	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	...
Hepatic diseases ...	5	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...
Renal diseases ...	7	...	...	1	...	...	2	4	1
Rheumatism, gout, and rheumatoid arthritis ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Developmental diseases under 5 years of age ...	18	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old age and decay ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6
All other causes ...	7	1	2	...	1	1	1	1	...
M. F.									
104 104									
208									
All causes ...	35	14	9	13	19	34	84	18	

GORING RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

THE recently issued preliminary report of the Registrar General on the census of 1901 having shewn that, although the number of occupied houses in this district had risen from 556 to 629 since 1891, there had been an increase of only twenty-three persons in the enumerated population, instead of, as might have been expected, one commensurate with the number of new houses—the provisional estimate contained in my report for 1900 overstated the true number by nearly 500 persons, and I have therefore recalculated the birth and death rates for the seven years that the district has been in existence since its separation for sanitary purposes from Bradfield Union. The corrected rates are given in Table I. following this report. The returns of the recent census give the enumerated population as 2,857, and with the addition of the proportion of Union House inmates at Bradfield belonging to the district, the estimated number at the middle of the year is 2,890. The area of the district is 9,155 acres, and the average number of inmates per house 4·5.

Mr. Thos. Windle, sanitary inspector, in his return of the year's work, reports the inspection of ninety-two premises and the detection of nuisances on eleven, all but one of which was abated during the year; five of them related to defective drainage, three to houses in a foul condition (with one at Whitchurch voluntarily closed by the owner as unfit for occupation) and two to bake-houses requiring whitewashing and cleansing. Pail closets have been provided for nine cottages, and three slaughter-houses, three bake-houses, and one cow-shed were inspected. Twenty-four premises have had services laid on—from the mains of the Goring Company as regards twenty, with four at Whitchurch by the Tilehurst Company. Plans in accordance with the Building Bye Laws have been passed by

the Council for twenty-four new houses, with six for additions to existing premises, and one certificate of water supply has been granted. The Council undertakes the collection of house refuse and street watering at Goring.

The only notifiable disease reported during the year (one attack of erysipelas in an elderly female excepted) was an outbreak of scarlet fever at Mapledurham, Goring Heath and Whitchurch, affecting principally the children attending Mapledurham and Goring Heath Schools, which last it was found necessary to close for several weeks in consequence of the large number of absentees (eighty-eight). Three cases ended fatally. Both at Mapledurham, Whitchurch, and at Goring Heath the outbreak commenced with cases the nature of which was not recognized for some time, and at Goring Heath it undoubtedly spread in the first instance through intercourse at school. Ten attacks were reported in three families at Mapledurham between March 19th and May 8th, and there were eleven cases in nine families at Whitchurch and Goring Heath in June.

As regards the non-notifiable diseases, one death resulted from measles, and there were limited groups of cases of whooping cough, mumps, and ringworm amongst the children attending Goring Heath Schools.

Sixty-eight births were registered during the year, viz.: M. 39, F. 29, and thirty-three deaths (first quarter, 10; second quarter, 8; third quarter, 9; fourth quarter, 6), one being that of a non-resident in the district; to these five deaths in Bradfield Union House and four in the Royal Berks Hospital of previous residents have to be added, giving a nett total of forty-two—M. 19, F. 23—of which six were infants less than a year old, and fourteen—persons above sixty-five. The birth rate was 23·5 and the nett death rate 14·5 per 1,000 of the estimated population—the infantile deaths (under one year) being at the rate of eighty-eight, and those at all ages at the rate of 61·7 per 1,000 births registered.

In addition to the deaths already mentioned there were four from consumption, two from cancer, and seven from pulmonary inflammations, with five of children under five years of age from developmental complaints

The respective rates per 1,000 of the population for the foregoing were as follows:—

Measles	...	0·35	Cancer	...	...	0·69
Scarlet Fever	...	1·04	Pulmonary Inflammations			2·42
Consumption	...	1·38	Developmental Diseases			} 2·42
			under five years			



GORING RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

THIS DISTRICT WAS NOT CONSTITUTED UNTIL 1895.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1901 and Previous Years.

Institutions within District receiving sick and infirm "Non-residents":—Nil.

Institutions outside District receiving sick and infirm "Residents" from it:—

Union House, Bradfield; County Asylum, Moulsoford, and Royal Berks Hospital, Reading.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 "	9	10	11	12	13
1895	2,875	72	25.0	3	42	31	10.8	nil.	nil.	1	32	11.1
1896	2,877	66	22.9	4	61	35	12.2	"	"	3	38	13.2
1897	2,880	64	22.2	3	47	27	9.4	"	"	...	27	9.4
1898	2,882	61	21.2	6	98	35	12.1	"	"	2	37	12.8
1899	2,884	51	17.7	10	196	39	13.5	"	"	4	43	14.9
1900	2,887	59	20.4	6	102	27	9.4	"	"	3	30	10.4
Averages for years 1895-1900	2,881	62	21.5	5	91	31	10.7	"	"	3	34	11.8
1901	2,890	68	23.5	6	88	33	11.4	"	"	9	42	14.5

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

At Census of 1901: Area of District in acres (exclusive of Area covered by water) 9,155; Total population at all ages, 2,857; Number of inhabited houses, 629; Average number of persons per house, 4.5.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1901.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Membranous croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Scarlet fever	20	1	5	11	3	...	...	...
Typhus fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	21	1	5	11	3	...	1	...

Isolation Hospital: None at present in district.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1901.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.								DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7A	7B	8	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and mem- branous croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Enteric ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other continued ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Acute rheumatism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis ...	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	
Other tubercular diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Bronchitis ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
Pneumonia ...	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	
Pleurisy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respi- ratory organs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and accidents { parturition ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Other diseases of circula- ting system ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accidents ...	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
Suicides ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy and cerebral hemorrhage ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Other diseases of brain and nervous system ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Diseases of digestive system ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hepatic diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Renal diseases ...	5	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	
Rheumatism, gout, and rheumatoid arthritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developmental diseases { under 5 years of age ...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
Old age and decay ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
All other causes ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	M. 19 F. 23	6	5	2	2	5	8	14	...
All causes ...	42								

Not any Public Institution in the District.

COOKHAM RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

THE Registrar General having lately issued a preliminary report on the recent census of April 1st, 1901, it is now possible to state the population of the district more correctly than could be done before. In my report for 1900 it was provisionally estimated at 11,028 on the assumption that it had continued to increase at the same rate during the last ten years as it had done between 1881-91, but it now appears that this has not been altogether the case, the actual increase during the decennium being 713 persons, the enumerated number having been 9,861 in 1891 and 10,574 in 1901. After the addition of a proportion of the inmates of the Union House, Maidenhead, received from the rural district, the estimated nett number at the middle of the year is 10,692, occupying 2,373 houses, or 312 more than at the date of the previous census. The area of the district is 27,803 acres, and the average number of inmates per house is now 4·5. In Table I., at the end of this report, will be found the vital statistics of the district for the last ten years, which I have recalculated on the basis of the data obtained from the report on the last census.

Mr. G. H. Millin, sanitary inspector, in his return of the year's work, reports the inspection of 306 premises, on thirty-four of which nuisances were discovered, nearly all of which have been abated—formal notices being necessary in five cases only. Twelve related to insanitary closets and drains, and fifteen to dirty and dilapidated or overcrowded houses, seven of which were represented by me to the Council under the Housing of the Working Classes Act as unfit for occupation, and four were closed. Twenty-five cow-sheds, sixteen bake-houses, five slaughter-houses, and three piggeries were inspected, and all but one of the last named were found to be in a satisfactory state and kept in accordance with the regulations.

Two samples of well waters were submitted to analysis and three cases of insufficient supply dealt with, services being laid on from the mains of the Maidenhead Water Company.

Twenty-four notifications of attacks of infectious complaints were received during the year, viz.: diphtheria, seven; erysipelas, one; scarlet fever, twelve; enteric fever, two; the only fatal cases being one of scarlet and one of enteric fever.

Diphtheria.—The first three attacks were reported in April, May and June, and they were entirely unconnected with each other, occurring in widely separated localities and, as to two of them, without any clue to their origin being obtainable; the third was that of a hospital nurse who had been in attendance on an outbreak at a school in the urban district. The other four cases occurred in October, three being in one family and supposed to have arisen from the emptying of a cesspit close to the house, which adjoined the National School. The school had to be closed for some weeks in consequence.

Scarlet Fever.—The majority of the cases were of a mild type, though one proved fatal. They were apparently sporadic attacks occurring in different parts of the district, the first two were reported in January and February and the rest were spread over nearly every month in the year from May onwards. I personally enquired into nearly every case, but in only one or two instances could the source of infection be traced. One of the attacks occurred at a school house and the school had to be temporarily closed in consequence.

Enteric Fever.—Both the notified attacks occurred in adults, one (a fatal case) in a gardener's cottage with fair sanitary arrangements and without any history of exposure to infection, the other—in very good premises—following shortly after the woman's confinement.

As regards non-notifiable infectious or zymotic complaints, there were during the year outbreaks of measles in various localities, three deaths resulting therefrom, with one from whooping cough. One fatal attack of influenza was reported

in an old person, and infantile diarrhœa accounted for two deaths of children under a twelvemonth old.

The births registered during the year were 265 in number, M. 136, F. 129; the deaths that occurred in the district amounting to 136—(first quarter, 41; second quarter, 30; third quarter, 30; fourth quarter, 35), to which twenty of previous residents have to be added which occurred in institutions outside it, viz.: in Maidenhead Union House, twelve; Maidenhead Cottage Hospital, two; the County Asylum, two, and the Royal Berks Hospital, four, making the nett total 156—M. 88, F. 68. There were thirty-four deaths of infants less than a year old, including three prematurely born, and twenty whose vitality was so feeble that they did not survive long. About a third of the total mortality was of persons above sixty-five years of age—the proportion of deaths at all ages was 570 and of deaths within the first year 98 per 1,000 registered births—the birth rate being 24·8 and the death rate 14·8 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Consumption was fatal to only four persons, though other forms of tubercular disease accounted for six deaths between the ages of fifteen and forty-five years. There were eight deaths from cancerous diseases and nineteen from pulmonary inflammations—see Table IV.

The respective death rates from the principal diseases before mentioned per 1,000 of the population were as follows:

Measles	...	0·28	Diarrhœa	...	...	0·18
Scarlet Fever	...	0·09	Consumption	...	...	0·37
Whooping Cough	0·09		Cancer	...	...	0·74
Enteric Fever	...	0·09	Pulmonary Inflammations			1·77
Influenza	...	0·09	Developmental Diseases			} 2·24
			under five years			

COOKHAM RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1901 and Previous Years.

Institutions within District receiving sick and infirm "Non-residents":—Nil.

Institutions outside District receiving sick and infirm "Residents" from it:—

Union House, Maidenhead; Cottage Hospital, Maidenhead; County Asylum, Moulsoford, and Royal Berks Hospital, Reading.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1891	9,976	252	25'3	30	127	144	14'4	nil.	nil.	21	165	16'5
1892	10,047	246	24'5	24	97	143	14'2	"	"	21	164	16'3
1893	10,118	251	24'8	17	68	109	10'8	"	"	12	121	11'9
1894	10,189	251	24'6	21	84	146	14'3	"	"	14	160	15'7
1895	10,260	283	27'6	18	64	126	12'3	"	"	29	155	15'1
1896	10,330	283	27'4	25	87	117	11'3	"	"	15	132	12'8
1897	10,401	244	23'5	21	86	105	10'1	"	"	20	125	12'0
1898	10,472	255	24'3	27	106	115	11'0	"	"	14	129	12'3
1899	10,544	254	24'1	26	102	126	11'9	"	"	21	147	13'9
1900	10,615	234	22'0	24	102	152	14'3	"	"	21	173	16'3
Averages for years 1891-1900	10,295	255	24'8	23	92	128	12'4	"	"	19	147	14'3
1901	10,692	265	24'8	34	128	136	12'7	"	"	21	157	14'6

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

At Census of 1901: Area of District in acres (exclusive of Area covered by water) 27,803; Total population at all ages, 10,574; Number of inhabited houses, 2,373; Average number of persons per house, 4'5.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1901.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	7	...	...	5	1	1	...	...
Membranous croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Scarlet fever	12	...	1	...	9	...	...	...
Typhus fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Relapsing fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	22	...	1	5	10	4	...	...

Isolation Hospital: None in District.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1901.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.								DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
		All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7A	7B	8		
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and mem- branous croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus Enteric Other continued...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
		
Epidemic influenza	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute rheumatism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	4	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	
Other tubercular diseases .	6	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	
Bronchitis	10	2	1	...	...	...	2	5	
Pneumonia	7	...	2	...	...	1	1	3	
Pleurisy	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Other diseases of Respi- ratory organs	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Alcoholism	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
Cirrhosis of liver										
Veneral diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and accidents } parturition	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Heart diseases	22	...	...	...	...	3	5	14	
Other diseases of circu- lating system	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Accidents	6	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	
Suicides	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Apoplexy and cerebral } hemorrhage	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	
Other diseases of brain and nervous system	7	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	
Diseases of digestive system	10	1	1	...	1	1	...	6		
Hepatic diseases	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Renal diseases	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
Rheumatism, gout, and } rheumatoid arthritis	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Developmental diseases } under 5 years of age	21	20	1	...	...	...	...	...
Old age and decay	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	
All other causes	8	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	
All causes	M. 89 F. 68	34	7	5	8	15	32	56	...	
	157									

MAIDENHEAD URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

IN the Registrar General's report on the census of 1891 the enumerated population of this district was returned as 10,607, and the average yearly increase between 1881 and 1891 was 237. In the last decennium the same rate of increase has been maintained, 2,373 persons having been added to the population, and on April 1st, 1901, it amounted to 12,980. After the deduction of the proportion of the inmates of Maidenhead Union House received from the rural district the nett estimated number of persons living in the borough at the middle of the year may be stated as 12,940, occupying 2,763 houses, being 692 more than in 1891, and the average number of inmates per house is 4·9. The area of the district is 2,123 acres.

In Table I., at the end of this report, the principal vital statistics for the past ten years are contained as recalculated on the basis of the data given in the Registrar General's recently issued preliminary report on the recent census.

Mr. J. H. Barford, sanitary inspector, in his return of the work done during the year, reports the inspection of 902 premises, 308 of which were surveyed in detail as to their sanitary arrangements and condition; nuisances were discovered on 319 and they had been abated on 301 by the end of the year. Of this number 100 related to insanitary closets and 124 to defective drains, thirty-five to foul or dilapidated and two to overcrowded houses; eight cow-sheds and milk-shops, seven slaughter-houses, twelve bake-houses, twelve piggeries, four work-shops and four common lodging-houses were inspected, and nuisances were found and abated on eight of the piggeries and on two in each case of the cow-sheds, slaughter-houses and bakeries. Early in January an enquiry was held by E. A. S. Fawcett, Esq., one of the Inspectors of the Local Government Board, relative to an application to the Board by

the Town Council to authorize a loan for the purpose of completing the tanks for the bacterial treatment of the town sewage at the sewage works; I gave evidence in favour both of the work which had been already carried out, and the resulting successful treatment of the sewage, but the application did not obtain the Board's sanction on account of certain informalities connected with it. The sewage effluent has however, under Mr. Barford's management, met the requirements of the Thames Conservancy and improved the state of the stream into which it is discharged. One house was reported by me to the Council as being unfit for occupation and it was closed accordingly; reports were also presented with reference to the drainage of sundry residences within the borough, on the depositing of rubbish and dry refuse by the roadside in certain localities, on the precautions to be taken as to the regular inspection and supervision of the common lodging-houses which has been maintained in view of the possible occurrence of cases of small pox in them, and as to the issue of printed "cautions" with reference to the spread of "Consumption, and what may be done to check it."

Fifty-five notifications of attacks of infectious complaints were received in the course of the year, viz.: diphtheria, twenty-five; erysipelas, two; scarlet fever, twenty-six; enteric fever, two.

Diphtheria.—Eighteen of the reported cases occurred in one of the large schools in the town, the infection having been apparently introduced by one of the boys when he returned to school after the holidays. Six attacks were reported between April 17th and 21st. The sanitary arrangements of the premises were thoroughly examined and found to be generally satisfactory, though a few improvements were suggested which were carried out; but a fresh batch of twelve cases occurred between June 6th and 14th and the boys were camped out in a meadow attached to the school, after which, and the thorough disinfection of the premises by a professional disinfectors, the outbreak ceased. Cases occurred in other parts of the town in

April, May, June, August and September, one of which had a fatal termination, but no apparent connection could be made out between them except as regards one or two who were day boys at the school already referred to, nor was there anything in the way of a general outbreak of the complaint.

Scarlet Fever.—The earliest case was notified at the end of April, and they continued at the rate of from three to five each month till late in November; six of the attacks occurred in persons between sixteen and thirty-two years of age, and only in two instances was there more than a single case in a house, though they cropped up from time to time in all parts of the town, the series being very probably kept up by unreported cases, as many of even the notified attacks were very mild, and it was impossible to connect them in the case of the children with attendance at any particular school or to trace any communication between them.

One of the two reported attacks of enteric fever apparently resulted from the blocking of the main drain of a row of houses, the other could not be accounted for.

As regards non-notifiable infectious or zymotic complaints, two deaths resulted from measles, one from whooping cough, and there was in the early part of the year a considerable prevalence of influenza which was fatal to four persons, of whom three were adults. In the autumn diarrhœa and enteritis were fatal to seven and to four infants respectively, nearly all being children of working people living in some of the poorer streets of the town, but during the four years from 1897 inclusive the infantile mortality from this complaint had been much above the average for the district, amounting in the respective years to thirteen, sixteen, fourteen and eighteen.

The registered births amounted to 336—M. 185, F. 151—and the deaths to 175, viz.: first quarter, 64; second quarter, 36; third quarter, 33; fourth quarter, 42; thirty-five of which occurred amongst the inmates of the Union House and seven in the Cottage Hospital. Only twenty-three of those dying in

these institutions were “residents” in the borough, fifteen having been received from the rural district and four from other places. Deducting these and adding six deaths in the County Asylum and two in the Royal Berks Hospital of previous residents in Maidenhead the nett corrected deaths at all ages were 164—M. 76, F. 88—including thirty-four of infants less than a twelvemonth old, and forty-seven persons above sixty-five years of age. Of the infantile deaths five were cases of prematurity and sixteen resulted from deficient vitality or infantile developmental diseases.—see Table IV.

The proportional death rate per 1,000 registered births of infants under a year old was 101, and at all ages 491, the birth rate amounting to 26·0 and the corrected death rate to 12·7 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Pulmonary Consumption (Phthisis) was fatal to eleven persons, nearly all adults between the ages of twenty-five and sixty-five. Cancerous diseases caused thirteen deaths of adults, six of whom were over sixty-five years of age, and there were twenty-five from pulmonary inflammations, twenty of which were of adults.

The death rates per 1,000 of the estimated population for the above named complaints were as follows:—

Measles	... 0·15	Consumption	... ... 0·85
Whooping Cough	0·08	Cancer	... ... 1·00
Diphtheria	... 0·08	Pulmonary Inflammations	1·93
Influenza	... 0·31	Developmental Diseases	} 1·62
Diarrhœa	... 0·54	under five years	

MAIDENHEAD URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1901 and Previous Years.

Institutions within District receiving sick and infirm "Non-residents":—

Union House, Maidenhead, and Cottage Hospital, Maidenhead.

Institutions outside District receiving sick and infirm "Residents" from it:—

County Asylum, Moulsoford, and Royal Berks Hospital, Reading.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1891	10,570	321	30.4	41	128	225	21.3	45	23	5	207	19.6
1892	10,807	317	29.3	36	114	201	18.2	27	15	3	189	17.5
1893	11,044	334	30.2	35	105	171	15.5	32	14	...	157	11.3
1894	11,281	304	26.9	24	79	159	14.1	24	17	3	145	12.9
1895	11,518	310	26.9	41	132	171	14.8	32	25	...	146	12.7
1896	11,756	325	27.6	39	120	181	15.4	34	15	3	169	14.4
1897	11,993	340	28.3	44	129	166	13.8	29	15	8	159	13.2
1898	12,230	316	25.8	41	130	185	15.1	35	12	2	175	14.3
1899	12,467	316	25.3	42	133	211	16.9	37	16	5	200	16.0
1900	12,704	332	26.1	48	145	195	15.3	35	15	4	184	14.5
Averages for years 1891-1900	11,637	321	27.6	39	121	186	16.0	35	17	3	173	14.9
1901	12,940	336	26.0	34	101	175	13.5	42	19	8	164	12.7

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

At Census of 1901: Area of District in acres (exclusive of Area covered by water) 2,123; Total population at all ages, 12,980; Number of inhabited houses, 2,763; Average number of persons per house, 4.9.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1901.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.								NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.		
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	25	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
Membranous croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Scarlet fever	26	...	4	15	5	1	...	1	
Typhus fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Relapsing fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	55	...	4	40	6	4	...	1	

Isolation Hospital: On the western outskirts of the town.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1901.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.								DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7A	7B	8	
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and mem- branous croup	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	7	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
Enteritis	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute rheumatism	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1
Phthisis	11	...	...	1	...	8	2	...	3
Other tubercular diseases	5	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	3
Cancer, malignant disease	13	...	...	1	...	1	5	6	3
Bronchitis	10	2	...	...	...	...	4	4	2
Pneumonia	15	1	2	...	...	4	3	5	4
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respi- ratory organs	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Alcoholism	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veneral diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	20	...	1	...	...	...	10	9	7
Other diseases of circu- lating system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accidents	5	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
Suicides	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Apoplexy and cerebral hemorrhage	11	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	2
Other diseases of brain and nervous system	7	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	5
Diseases of digestive system	3	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Hepatic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Renal diseases	5	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	2
Rheumatism, gout, and rheumatoid arthritis	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Developmental diseases under 5 years of age	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old age and decay	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
All other causes	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All causes	M. 76 F. 88 164	34	11	9	3	21	39	47	42

EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

IN the annual report on this district for 1900 an estimate of the population at the middle of that year was made, based on the assumption that it had increased at the same rate since 1891 as in the preceding ten years, and it was provisionally put at 14,175.

It appears however, from the recent preliminary report of the Registrar General on the census of 1901 that the enumerated population, which in 1891 was only 13,704, has now increased to 15,763, thus shewing a growth of 2,059 during the decennial period, but as the detailed results of the late census are not yet published for the County of Berks it is not at present possible to say how far this large increment corresponds to the actual increase in the number of persons residing in the district, or how far it may be due to the fact that in 1901 the census was taken during term time as regards both Wellington College and the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, while in 1891 it fell during the Easter vacation at both. The number of occupied houses in the district (which has an area of 27,033 acres) has risen in the ten years from 2,379 to 2,929, an increase of 350. The true density of the population per house cannot be stated until the full details of the census are made known. Taking the gross figures it would be 5·4 per house, but when it is practicable to deal separately with the inmates of Broadmoor Asylum and the students at the two colleges, the density of the actual resident population will doubtless work out at a lower figure. On the data at present available the "corrected" number of persons living in the district at the middle of the year would be estimated at 15,094 (see Table I. at the end of this report) and its area is 27,033 acres.

Mr. Harry Lloyd, sanitary inspector and surveyor of new buildings, in his return of work done in the year, reports the

inspection of 370 premises and the detection of nuisances on 181, which were reported to the Council, sixty-four formal notices were served, and 130 were abated before the end of the year. Twenty-seven related to foul closets and drains, twenty-three to insanitary or overcrowded houses, and forty-eight to deficient or impure water supply, these being principally in Moss End and West End, Warfield, and in Sandhurst and Crowthorne. The mains are now laid in portions both of Moss End and West End, but it will be necessary to get them further extended in order to provide a proper supply for these localities. In Crowthorne and Sandhurst services have been laid on to a considerable number of houses, the wells having generally failed in consequence of the dry season. In all, water supplies from the mains have been provided for sixty-four premises, eleven wells have been sunk in places where the mains did not extend, and seven were closed; six samples of drinking water were submitted to analysis, including two from the mains of the South West Suburban Company, one from the Wokingham Company, one from the Frimley Company; with three from private premises, these last proved to be impure and unfit for domestic use.

Fifty-two cow-sheds and milk-shops were inspected, and one was found in an insanitary condition, which was remedied, as were nuisances on two out of eleven slaughter-houses and two of the five bake-houses inspected.

Plans in accordance with the Building Bye Laws were passed by the Council for 117 houses, and certificates of water supply were granted for forty-one.

Sixty-nine notifications of attacks of infectious complaints were received during the year, viz.: diphtheria, nineteen; erysipelas, ten; scarlet fever, thirty-seven; enteric fever, two; puerperal fever one—the only fatal cases being two of diphtheria and that of puerperal fever.

Diphtheria.—The attacks were spread over the greater part of the year, but ten of them, affecting eight families,

occurred in June and July. No known exposure to infection could be made out except in a small group of cases which occurred in the autumn in the neighbourhood of the New Road (in the Windsor Rural District), and were probably connected with an outbreak in that locality. All the children in the infected area were excluded from school attendance till it came to an end. In three cases the premises when inspected were found to be in various ways in an insanitary condition, or overcrowded, and one was an imported case, but some of the attacks occurred in good houses where neither defective sanitation nor exposure to infection could be made out.

Scarlet Fever.—The majority of the thirty-seven attacks reported were of a mild type, they occurred in twenty-three families scattered over the district, and from the end of March till the middle of December. In five or six cases there was every reason to believe that the infection was brought into the district from outside—in two instances a whole family of six, and of three children respectively had mild attacks which remained undiscovered and untreated until the peeling stage set in—but fortunately the cottages were in a very isolated locality and there was not any spread of infection from them.

Enteric Fever.—In one instance the complaint was contracted in London, in the other it occurred in an insanitary cottage at Bullbrook.

The only case of puerperal fever notified proved fatal; the patient had been attended in her confinement by a nurse.

As regards non-notifiable infectious complaints, the district was very free from any serious outbreak all the year, the only deaths from any of them being one old person from influenza, with two from diarrhoea and three from enteritis of infants and young children.

The births registered during the year were 323—M. 151, F. 172—and the total deaths were 161, viz.: first quarter, 42; second quarter, 40; third quarter, 31; fourth quarter, 48. They included fifteen in the Union House, and seventeen who

being inmates of Broadmoor Asylum and not belonging to the district have to be deducted, while eight of previous residents have to be added who died, four in the County Asylum and four in the Royal Berks Hospital, making the "corrected" nett total 152—M. 82, F. 70—which is twenty-five below the average mortality of the ten years, 1891-1900, and sixty-six under that of 1900 (218 deaths). Eighteen infants died under the age of one year; they included seven cases of deficient vitality or developmental disease with six of premature birth, and fifty-nine persons were over sixty-five years of age. The birth rate was 21·4, and the nett death rate 10·1 per 1,000 of the population, this being the lowest death rate for the year of any district in the Combination. The proportion of infantile deaths to 1,000 registered births was the very low one of 56, and of deaths at all ages 471. Consumption was fatal to ten persons, all but two of whom were between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, and other tuberculous complaints accounted for six deaths under fifteen years of age—see Table IV.

The mortality from cancer was the same as that from consumption, and there were fourteen deaths from pulmonary inflammations, only two of which were children under five years of age.

The death rates per 1,000 of the population for the above-mentioned diseases were as follows—see Table B:—

Diphtheria	...	0·13	Cancer	...	...	0·66
Influenza	...	0·07	Pulmonary Inflammation			0·93
Diarrhœa	...	0·13	Developmental Diseases	}		0·99
Consumption	...	0·66	under five years of age			

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EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

TABLE IV. Deaths, All causes F. for 7 read 70

EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1901 and Previous Years.

Institutions within District receiving sick and infirm "Non-residents":—
Broadmoor Asylum.

Institutions outside District receiving sick and infirm "Residents" from it:—
County Asylum, Moulsoford, and Royal Berks Hospital, Reading.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1891	13,035	332	25.5	33	99	192	14.7	29	13	6	185	14.2
1892	13,241	360	27.2	29	81	179	13.5	32	16	7	170	12.8
1893	13,447	368	27.4	30	81	155	11.5	34	25	11	141	10.5
1894	13,653	346	25.3	35	101	155	11.3	23	14	11	152	11.1
1895	13,859	352	25.4	37	105	184	13.3	38	21	11	174	12.5
1896	14,065	367	26.1	26	71	165	11.7	21	11	4	158	11.2
1897	14,271	358	25.1	40	112	187	13.1	32	21	6	172	12.1
1898	14,477	356	24.6	29	87	210	14.5	30	19	7	198	13.7
1899	14,683	324	22.1	33	102	189	12.9	28	13	14	190	12.9
1900	14,889	332	22.3	37	112	225	15.1	36	18	11	218	14.6
Averages for years 1891-1900	13,962	349	25.0	33	95	184	13.2	30	17	8	176	12.6
1901	15,094	323	21.4	18	56	161	10.7	32	17	8	152	10.1

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

At Census of 1901: Area of District in acres (exclusive of Area covered by water) 27,033; Total population at all ages, 15,763; Number of inhabited houses, 2,929; Average number of persons per house, 5.4.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1901.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	19	...	4	13	1	...	...	...
Membranous croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
Scarlet fever	37	...	8	19	10	...	...	...
Typhus fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Relapsing fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	69	...	12	33	13	10	...	...

Isolation Hospital: None in District.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1901.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.								DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7A	7B	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous croup ...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Enteric ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other continued...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ...	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Puerperal fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Acute rheumatism ...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Phthisis ...	10	...	...	1	2	6	...	1	2
Other tubercular diseases ...	6	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	1
Cancer, malignant disease ...	10	...	...	...	...	1	5	4	4
Bronchitis ...	7	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	1
Pneumonia ...	7	...	1	...	...	1	3	2	1
Pleurisy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veneral diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth ...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and accidents { parturition ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Heart diseases ...	20	...	1	1	1	1	5	11	2
Other diseases of circulating system ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Accidents ...	5	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
Suicides ...	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...
Apoplexy and cerebral hemorrhage ...	9	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	2
Other diseases of brain and nervous system ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Diseases of digestive system ...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Hepatic diseases ...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Renal diseases ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...
Rheumatism, gout, and rheumatoid arthritis ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Developmental diseases { under 5 years of age ...	9	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old age and decay ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	11
All other causes ...	5	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...
All causes ...	M. 82 F. 7 152	18	10	9	7	20	29	59	32

WINDSOR RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

IN the annual report on this district for 1900 a provisional estimate was made of the population at the middle of the year, based on the usual assumption that the same average yearly rate of increase had continued since 1891 as in the decennial period between it and the preceding census. The number was put at 14,550, but it was pointed out that some correction might be required when the results of the census of 1901 were made known. The Registrar General has now issued his preliminary report thereon, and without entering into details it gives the total number of persons enumerated in the district as 14,265, occupying 2,807 houses, thus giving an average of 5.1 per house, and the area of the district is put at 12,143 acres. In 1891 the enumerated population was 12,529, occupying 2,398 houses, so that in the subsequent ten years there has been an increase of 1,736 persons and 409 houses, both being somewhat greater than in the preceding census interval. After the necessary deductions have been made for the proportion of the inmates of the Union House at Old Windsor received from the Borough and from Egham, as also for the patients in St. Andrew's Hospital, nearly all of whom came from other places, the "corrected" estimate for 1900 would be 13,917 and for the year now under review 14,093. I have therefore recalculated the chief vital statistics for the seven years since the district was constituted in its present area in 1895 (see Table I. following this report) and the rates there given are as accurate as the data at present available permit.

Mr. G. Watts, sanitary inspector, in his return of the year's work, reports the inspection of 620 premises, on 318 of which nuisances were found to exist; 288 were abated before the close of the year, eight formal notices only being necessary, and proceedings (ending in a conviction) in but a solitary case.

About half of the matters dealt with related to defective drainage (134) or foul closets (thirteen); twenty-three to insanitary or overcrowded houses, six to impure or insufficient water supply, and eight to animals (mostly swine) improperly kept, while 111 were of a miscellaneous character.

Five samples of drinking water were submitted to analysis, one was from the mains of the South-West Suburban Company at Ascot, which gave good analytical results, and, bacteriologically examined, was found to be free from any organisms of a doubtful character, the others were from ordinary wells, which were closed as the water proved to be unfit for drinking. Services from the mains were laid on to forty houses. Twenty-three cow-sheds and milk-shops, six slaughter-houses, nine bake-houses, three work-shops, and eight canal boats were inspected, cleansing or other sanitary works being required and carried out at three cow-sheds and dairies, two slaughter-houses, one bake-house, and at seven of the piggeries.

Reports were laid before the Council relative to the projected railway between Windsor and Ascot and its probable interference with the ventilation of some of the cottages in Clewer which would be affected by it; on the deposit of ashes and house rubbish from the borough on some of the roads in Clewer for the purpose of raising their level, which created a nuisance until they were properly covered in; on complaints by a resident at Old Windsor of nuisance from the alleged passing of house drainage into a ditch adjoining his property, which however after full enquiry was not substantiated; on insanitary and overcrowded cottages at Sunninghill and Sunningdale, &c., as also on various outbreaks of infectious complaints in different parts of the district.

The question of the sewerage of Clewer still remains unsettled, but at Bryn Terrace, where the flow of slop sewage into the ditch has been a so constantly recurring source of nuisance, alterations in the drainage arrangements have been carried out which have effected a considerable improvement.

The question of the provision of an Isolation Hospital has been considered by the Council, and an arrangement has been entered into with the Borough Town Council and the Egham Rural District Council to unite for this purpose, and to erect one on a piece of land at Peter's Hill belonging to and sanctioned by the Crown.

Seventy-five notifications of infectious attacks were received in the course of the year, viz.: diphtheria, twenty-seven; erysipelas, twelve; scarlet fever, thirty-five; enteric fever, one; the only fatal cases being two of the first-named complaint and one of scarlet fever.

Diphtheria.—Early in January a single case, which could not be accounted for, was reported at Sunninghill, there was not any spread from it and no fresh attack was notified till late in March, when one occurred in Clewer, and by the middle of July it was followed by five others—three of the patients were related. There was also, during July, one case of an adult lodging in a very insanitary and overcrowded cottage at Old Windsor, but every practicable precaution was adopted and there was not any spread from it. In August two attacks (mother and child) were reported in a good house in the New Road, they were attributed to the effluvium from the main sewer which had been opened on account of a blockage in it. In the same month a series of attacks commenced at Ascot, which extended to Kennel Ride and the New Road, as also to a small extent to the adjoining portion of Winkfield in the Easthampstead district and it did not come to an end till the beginning of November. There were thirteen cases in all, seven being children attending the Ascot Heath Schools, three between the ages of twelve and sixteen and three adults. In one or two instances the complaint had been contracted away from the district, but as regards most of the younger children it probably spread by some parents disregarding the cautions given as to the need for isolation and allowing those who were not actually suffering at the moment to play together without restraint.

As children from the locality concerned attended several different elementary schools, all who lived in the infected area were excluded from school attendance till the outbreak came to an end. A fatal case occurred at Dedworth in October, but the complaint did not spread, and there was only one other death from the disease during the year.

Scarlet Fever made its appearance in Clewer at the beginning of the year, four attacks being reported in one family, the infection being believed to have been brought home by an older child who had suffered from it in another part of the country and been allowed to return home too soon, fresh cases were reported from time to time up to the end of May, and there were a few in a private school at Ascot as also at Sunninghill; seven of them occurred in adults and eight were between the ages of twelve and twenty. In the majority of cases the channel of infection could not be traced, but most of the attacks were of a mild type and only one was fatal.

There was not anything of interest in any of the attacks of erysipelas, or in the one case of enteric fever notified in the course of the year, and all ended in recovery.

But little "non-notifiable" zymotic illness was reported during the year, and the mortality from these complaints resulted chiefly from autumnal diarrhœa, which was fatal to eleven infants and young children, as whooping cough was to four at the same age period. There was not any death from measles, and only one (of an adult) from influenza.

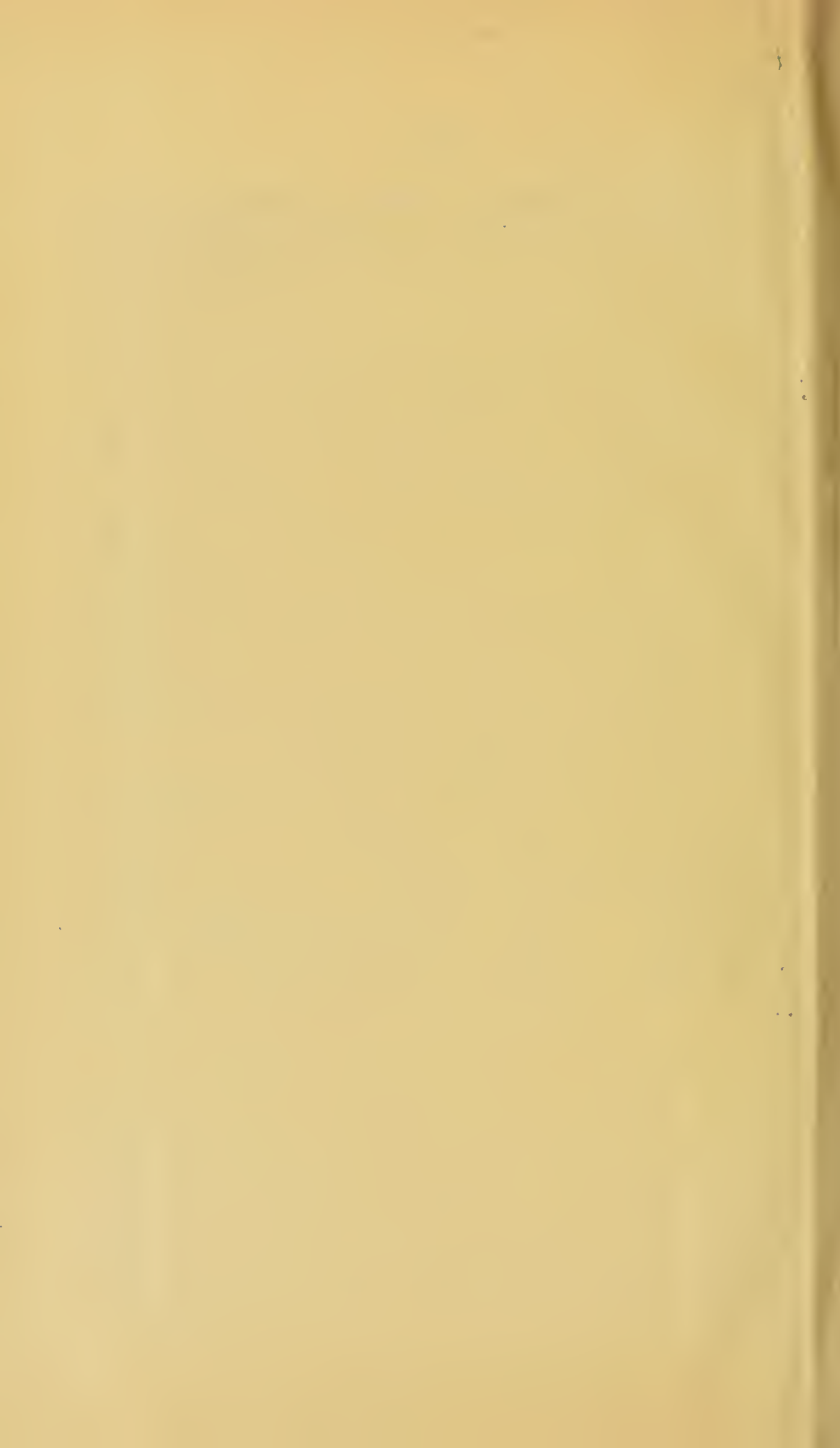
The registered births amounted to 306—M. 158, F. 148, and the deaths were 200 (first quarter, 50; second quarter, 41; third quarter, 58; fourth quarter, 51), forty-four of which occurred in public institutions, viz.: Union House, thirty-six; St. Andrew's Hospital, four; Victoria Nursing Home, four: but as thirty-one of these persons were "non-residents," having been received from the Borough, from Egham, or from other places, they have to be deducted, while two of previous "residents" in the district who died in the County Asylum have

to be added as belonging to it, making the corrected number 171—M. 86, F. 85—forty-nine of whom were persons over sixty-five years of age and thirty-three less than a twelve-month old, these last including four cases of prematurity, and twelve of deficient vitality or developmental diseases of early infancy. The nett rate of the deaths at all ages amounted to 559 and of those under one year to 108 per 1,000 of the registered births. The birth rate was 21·7 and the “corrected” death rate 12·1 per 1,000 of the estimated population, both being below the year’s average for the combined district.—see Table A.

The small mortality from scarlet fever (one) and from diphtheria (two) has been already referred to; consumption was fatal to ten and other tubercular affections to three persons, nearly all between the ages of fifteen and sixty-five; there were twelve deaths from cancerous diseases, all but two were persons above forty-five years of age. Pulmonary inflammations accounted for twenty-nine, of whom five were infants and twelve persons over sixty-five.—see Table IV.

The death rate per thousand of the estimated population for each of the above-mentioned complaints is as follows:—

Scarlet Fever ...	0·07	Consumption ...	... 0·71
Whooping Cough	0·28	Cancer ...	... 0·85
Diphtheria ...	0·14	Pulmonary Inflammations	2·06
Influenza ...	0·07	Developmental Diseases	} 1·35
Diarrhœa ...	0·78	under five years	



WINDSOR RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

THIS DISTRICT WAS NOT CONSTITUTED UNTIL 1895.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1901 and Previous Years.

Institutions within District receiving sick and infirm "Non-residents":—

Union House, Old Windsor, and St. Andrew's Hospital, Windsor.

Institutions outside District receiving sick and infirm "Residents" from it:—

County Asylum, Moulsoford, and Royal Berks Hospital, Reading.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate. *	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1895	13,052	343	26.3	37	105	212	16.2	38	21	11	174	13.3
1896	13,225	326	24.6	27	83	157	11.9	33	23	4	138	10.4
1897	13,398	344	25.7	30	87	189	14.1	45	36	1	154	11.5
1898	13,571	356	26.2	51	143	228	16.8	59	38	8	198	14.6
1899	13,744	366	26.6	41	112	226	16.4	70	52	9	183	13.3
1900	13,917	330	23.7	37	112	206	14.8	55	39	7	173	12.4
Averages for years 1895-1900	13,484	310	23.0	37	107	203	15.0	30	35	7	170	12.6
1901	14,093	306	21.7	33	108	200	14.2	44	31	2	171	12.1

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

At Census of 1901: Area of District in acres (exclusive of Area covered by water) 12,143; Total population at all ages, 14,265; Number of inhabited houses, 2,807; Average number of persons per house, 5.1.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1901.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	27	..	6	14	1	6	...	...
Membranous croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	12	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
Scarlet fever	35	...	1	24	7	3	...	...
Typhus fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Relapsing fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	75	...	7	38	8	22	...	...

Isolation Hospital: None at present in district.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1901.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.								DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.		
I	2	3	4	5	6	7A	7B	8		
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	I	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	4	3	I	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and mem- branous croup ... }	2	...	I	...	I	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus Enteric Other continued...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
	
Epidemic influenza	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	II	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute rheumatism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	10	1	...	...	3	4	2	...	8
Other tubercular diseases	3	...	...	I	...	...	2	...	2
Cancer, malignant disease	12	...	...	...	...	2	6	4	3
Bronchitis	15	3	...	2	...	I	I	8	2	
Pneumonia	14	2	2	I	...	2	3	4	2	
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respi- ratory organs ... }	2	I	...	I	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	2	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	...
Cirrhosis of liver ... }										
Venereal diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and accidents { parturition ... }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	23	...	...	I	...	4	8	10	3
Other diseases of circu- lating system ... }	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...
Accidents	7	...	...	...	2	...	4	I	...
Suicides	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Apoplexy and cerebral hemorrhage ... }	10	...	...	...	...	I	I	8	3
Other diseases of brain and nervous system ... }	9	...	I	...	I	I	I	5	4	
Diseases of digestive system ... }	5	...	...	...	4	...	I	...	I
Hepatic diseases ... }	2	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	...
Renal diseases ... }	6	...	...	...	...	2	3	I	2
Rheumatism, gout, and rheumatoid arthritis ... }	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I
Developmental diseases { under 5 years of age	15	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	I
Old age and decay	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	II
All other causes	2	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	I
All causes	M. 86	F. 85	33	12	7	12	21	37	49	44
	171									

EGHAM RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

THE Registrar General having now issued his preliminary report and tables of the results of the census of 1901, in which the enumerated population of this district is returned as 11,894, it has been necessary for me to recalculate, on the basis of the information given therein, the vital statistics for all the years since it was constituted as a separate administrative sanitary area in accordance with the provisions of the District Councils Act; as these returns shew that the estimates which had been previously made had considerably understated the actual numbers, which were found to have increased in the interval between the last two censuses at a greater average annual rate than in the ten years between 1891 and 1901, on which those estimates had been founded. After allowance had been made for the proportion of previous "residents" in the district who are now inmates of Windsor Union House, and also for the exclusion of the patients in the Sanatorium at Virginia Water—who are received from all parts of the country—the corrected estimate of the population at the middle of 1900 should have been 11,521, being nearly 500 in excess of that given in the annual report for the year, the uncertain and provisional character of which was pointed out in it.

Since 1891 the average yearly increase in the number of persons living in the district has amounted to 171, and the estimated "corrected" population at the middle of 1901 was 11,698. It therefore follows that the recalculated rates now stated in Table I., at the end of this report, for the years 1895-1900 are somewhat more favourable to the district than those previously given, although the differences are for the most part not very important.

As regards the number of houses in the district, in 1891 they were returned as 1,979, at the late census they amounted to 2,385, being an increase of 406 in the ten years, and by the

end of the year thirty-six more had been built, certificates of water supply being granted for all but three (and plans had been passed by the Council for seventy-eight in all), so that the density of the population in proportion to dwellings has slightly decreased, the average number of occupants per house being now a fraction below five, as against 5·1 in 1891.

During the past year an important step has been taken in the matter of the provision of an Isolation Hospital for the district, as an agreement has been arrived at between the three Sanitary Authorities included in the Windsor Union, viz.: the Town Council of the borough and the rural district Councils of Egham and Windsor to form a Joint Hospital Board for this purpose, and a suitable site at Old Windsor has been provisionally granted by the Crown for the erection of the building.

In view of the liability to the introduction of small pox into the district in consequence of the outbreak of the complaint in and near London, the Council has succeeded, after considerable difficulty, in obtaining an isolated site on which a temporary tent hospital might be put up, and the necessary preparations have been made for this being done without any loss of time should occasion require. Happily there has not as yet been any necessity for it.

The questions of the sewerage and scavenging of the district have also received consideration, and the continuous increase in the number of cottages which are being erected, especially in the lower part of the district, but which have only small garden plots attached to them, add to the importance of the subject; but no definite decision has yet been reached with reference thereto.

As regards water supply, the mains of the South-West Suburban Company are being extended in the Hythe, and it will therefore now be possible to deal more satisfactorily with polluted wells in that locality than has hitherto been the case. Six samples have been submitted to analysis during the year, one being from the Company's mains—which was examined

bacteriologically as well as chemically, the results of both being favourable, the number of micro-organisms capable of development on gelatin at 22° cent. not exceeding 200 per centimetre, none of them being of a doubtful character. The other five samples all proved to be more or less polluted, and two were exceedingly foul; all but one of these came from tube wells, but as their sanitary surroundings were bad in each instance, all were closed, fresh supplies being laid on to four premises from the mains, and a new well provided for the remaining one.

During the spring Mr. W. Menzies retired from the office of sanitary inspector and surveyor of new buildings, and he was succeeded in April by Mr. L. V. Freeman. Their statement of the year's sanitary work is given in the "Table of Sanitary Inspectors' Returns" appended to the report for the combined district. Three hundred and eleven premises in all were inspected, sixty-seven of them in detail, nuisances being discovered on 147, all of which have been abated. As is ordinarily the case in unsewered districts, a very large proportion (ninety-six) related to foul closets, cesspits and house drains; there were twenty cases of animals, mostly swine, kept in insanitary conditions. Four of the six slaughter-houses inspected and seven bake-houses were found to be properly kept and the regulations observed, but two slaughter-houses required cleansing. Nine cow-sheds and dairies were inspected from time to time, the whole of the drainage of one cow-shed was remodelled, and water supplies from the Company's mains have been provided for two cow-sheds and three milk-shops. For the most part they are in a satisfactory condition, but some of the cow-sheds still require improvements to be carried out on them.

Eighty notifications of infections attacks were received in the course of the year, viz.: diphtheria, twelve; erysipelas, five; scarlet fever, sixty; enteric fever, three; but only three cases proved fatal, viz, one of scarlet fever and two of diphtheria.

Diphtheria.—For the first eleven months of the year only six sporadic and apparently unconnected attacks of this complaint were notified, and these at considerable intervals and in different localities, but in December a group of six cases occurred in four families, of whom four lived in the Hythe. In one family, where three attacks occurred, the first case was traceable to Staines, and in one of the fatal cases the infection was probably contracted in London. The drainage was found to be in bad condition in some of the cottages, but otherwise no clue was obtainable as to the origin of most of the other attacks.

Scarlet Fever.—This complaint, the majority of the attacks of which were of a mild type, was reported in nearly every month of the year, but especially at its commencement, as also from June to August, and again in October and November. For the most part it prevailed among the children attending the elementary schools at the Hythe, in Station Road, and at Englefield Green. The sixty cases were reported in forty-nine families. All were kept under observation and the best practicable means adopted to check the spread of infection.

Enteric Fever.—The three attacks notified during the year occurred respectively in February, March and June, but their origin could not be traced.

As regards non-notifiable infectious complaints, there were rather extensive outbreaks of measles, affecting in succession the children attending the elementary schools already mentioned, but only one case proved fatal. Whooping cough occasioned four and diarrhæa two deaths of infants and young children, while influenza was fatal to three elderly persons.

The births registered during the year were 258—M. 132, F. 126—and the registered deaths (first quarter, 33; second quarter, 37; third quarter, 45; fourth quarter, 39) amounted to 154, twenty of which (all “non-residents”) occurred in the Sanatorium at Virginia Water; after deducting these and adding twelve of previous residents in the district who died in

public institutions outside it, viz.: in Windsor Union House, eleven, and Brookwood Asylum, one, the corrected nett number is 146—M. 71, F. 75. This number includes two infants prematurely born and thirteen who died in their first year from deficient vitality and developmental diseases, while more than a third of the whole number (fifty-two) were above sixty-five years of age—see Table IV. The birth rate, which has been steadily decreasing since 1895 (see Table I.) was the low one of 22·1 per 1,000 living, and the corrected death rate 12·6, the proportion of infantile deaths to registered births being 89 per 1,000. All these rates are rather under the average for the year of the combined district. As regards special diseases, consumption was fatal to eight persons mostly between the ages of twenty-five and forty-five; cancerous diseases occasioned ten deaths, all but one being persons above forty-five; while pulmonary inflammations accounted for seventeen, six being infants and young children, the remainder being, with one exception, all over forty-five.

The respective rates per 1,000 living for all the above were as follows:—

Measles	...	0·08	Diarrhœa	...	0·17
Scarlet Fever	...	0·08	Consumption	...	0·68
Whooping Cough	0·34		Cancer	...	0·85
Diphtheria	...	0·25	Pulmonary Inflammations		1·45
Influenza	...	0·25	Developmental Diseases	}	1·62
			under 5 years of age		

ERRATA.

EGHAM RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

TABLE III.

Scarlet Fever	...	At all ages, for 58 read 60
„	„	... Age 5 to 15, for 39 read 41
Totals	...	... At all ages, for 78 read 80
„	...	... Age 5 to 15, for 47 read 49

EGHAM RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

THIS DISTRICT WAS NOT CONSTITUTED UNTIL 1895.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1901 and Previous Years.

Institutions within District receiving sick and infirm "Non-residents":—
Holloway Sanatorium, Virginia Water, and Cottage Hospital, Egham Green.

Institutions outside District receiving sick and infirm "Residents" from it:—
Union House, Old Windsor; County Asylum, Brookwood, and Royal Berks Hospital, Reading.

Union House, Old Windsor, County Kingston.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1895	10,576	291	27.3	28	96	143	13.7	15	15	10	138	12.9
1896	10,749	287	26.5	23	80	129	11.9	30	25	9	113	10.4
1897	10,918	294	26.7	44	150	194	17.6	35	35	11	170	15.4
1898	11,089	277	24.8	39	113	167	14.9	24	24	4	147	13.1
1899	11,250	311	27.4	36	116	167	14.9	27	27	16	156	13.7
1900	11,521	287	24.9	28	98	157	13.6	34	29	11	139	12.1
Averages for years 1895-1900	11,017	291	26.4	33	113	159	14.4	27	26	10	121	11.0
1901	11,698	258	22.1	23	89	154	13.2	24	20	12	146	12.5

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

At Census of 1901: Area of District in acres (exclusive of Area covered by water) 7,786 approximately; Total population at all ages, 11,894; Number of inhabited houses, 2,335; Average number of persons per house, 5.1.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1901.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	12	...	4	8	...	...	...	...
Membranous croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Scarlet fever	58	...	14	39	4	1	...	...
Typhus fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Relapsing fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	78	...	18	47	5	8	...	...

Isolation Hospital: None at present in district.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1901.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.								DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7A	7B	8	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous croup ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other continued ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute rheumatism ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Phthisis ...	8	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...
Other tubercular diseases ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Cancer, malignant disease ...	10	...	...	...	...	1	5	4	1
Bronchitis ...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	8	2	3	...	...	1	2	...	...
Pleurisy ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Alcoholism ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veneral diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and accidents { parturition ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Heart diseases ...	15	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	7
Other diseases of circulating system ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Accidents ...	4	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
Suicides ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	7
Apoplexy and cerebral hemorrhage ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of brain and nervous system ...	8	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	1
Diseases of digestive system ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hepatic diseases ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Renal diseases ...	6	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	...
Rheumatism, gout, and rheumatoid arthritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developmental diseases { under 5 years of age ...	17	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old age and decay ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	2
All other causes ...	9	...	1	...	1	2	4	1	5
	M. 71	F. 75							
All causes ...	146		23	12	6	4	19	30	52

